

### Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. The level of crime is measured through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and self-reports of criminal involvement. It is well documented that many crimes are not reported to the police. Therefore, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to augment the data provided through official law enforcement records. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of household members to determine the rate of criminal victimization and characteristics of victims; and (2) surveys of the general population, or particular subgroups, to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. This section incorporates data from all available sources.

The section begins with information from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS is an annual national probability survey of households in the United States. Information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents, and reasons for reporting or not reporting these crimes to the police. Also in this section are results from the National Violence Against Women Survey, which provide details on the victimization experiences of women, including rape and physical abuse. This segment concludes with new data on rates of intimate partner violence from the NCVS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports, and on personal and property victimization experienced by the elderly, also from the NCVS.

The next segment includes information from the Monitoring the Future Project gathered by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. This project conducts nationwide surveys of secondary school students' victimization experiences and involvement in delinquent activity both at school and elsewhere. These data include student involvement in traffic violations and crashes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Also presented are figures on the prevalence and frequency of drug and alcohol use among eighth and tenth graders, high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Use of marijuana/hashish, inhalants, hallucinogens

(LSD, PCP), cocaine and crack, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, alcohol, steroids, and cigarettes is examined. This segment also incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on students' (grades 6 through 12) victimization experiences, involvement with delinquent behavior, and alcohol and drug use. Featured this year are data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a source of data on high school and alternative high school students' involvement in risk-related behaviors. Data on students' reports of violent crime at school, collected by the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, are detailed by student characteristics. A series of tables present data on the prevalence of binge drinking on college campuses, associated violence, and other alcohol-related problems.

Also covered in this section is the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the Nation's population age 12 and older from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Figures for various types of drugs are presented as well as reported problems associated with drug and alcohol use. New this year is information on full-time workers' drug and heavy alcohol use and problems related to such use. Trend data on drug use among military personnel are included in this segment. Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focus on drug abuse-related emergency department episodes. In addition, results of public opinion surveys by The Gallup Organization, asking about alcohol use and related problems, are included. Information on alcohol-related driving behavior, including involvement in motor vehicle crashes and associated fatalities completes this section.

The final part of Section 3 provides many statistics on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through its ongoing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The number and rate of offenses known to police are tabulated by State and for large U.S. cities for the eight Index crimes. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. Tables displaying information on bias-motivated (hate) crimes are included as are offenses occurring in Federal parks. The next set of tables provides details about murder victims and offenders based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). Also included are data on homicides occurring in the workplace and rates of suicide for various subgroups of the population.

Trend tables on robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft present over 25 years of UCR data. Information on financial institution fraud and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section as are numerous tabulations for the number of law enforcement officers assaulted and killed in the United States. These include detailed data on the circumstances of the incidents.

This section concludes with information on bombings and other explosives incidents, arson, dollar losses due to incendiary or suspicious fires, church arsons and bombings, information on terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, and the results of airline passenger screening.

Table 3.1

**Estimated number, rate, and percent change of personal and property victimization**By type of crime, United States, 1997 and 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of victimizations (in thousands)		Victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)		
	1997	1998	1997	1998	Percent change 1997 to 1998
All crimes	34,788	31,307	X	X	X
Personal crimes <sup>b</sup>	8,971	8,412	40.8	37.9	-7.1%
Crimes of violence	8,614	8,116	39.2	36.6	-6.6
Completed violence	2,679	2,564	12.2	11.6	-4.9
Attempted/threatened violence	5,935	5,553	27.0	25.0	-7.4
Rape/sexual assault	311	333	1.4	1.5	7.1
Rape/attempted rape	194	200	0.9	0.9	0.0
Rape	115	110	0.5	0.5	0.0
Attempted rape	79	89	0.4	0.4	0.0
Sexual assault	117	133	0.5	0.6	20.0
Robbery	944	886	4.3	4.0	-7.0
Completed/property taken	607	610	2.8	2.7	-3.6
With injury	243	170	1.1	0.8	-27.3
Without injury	363	439	1.7	2.0	17.6
Attempted to take property	337	277	1.5	1.2	-20.0
With injury	73	70	0.3	0.3	0.0
Without injury	265	207	1.2	0.9	-25.0
Assault	7,359	6,897	33.5	31.1	-7.2
Aggravated	1,883	1,674	8.6	7.5	-12.8
With injury	595	547	2.7	2.5	-7.4
Threatened with weapon	1,288	1,126	5.9	5.1	-13.6
Simple	5,476	5,224	24.9	23.5	-5.6
With minor injury	1,258	1,175	5.7	5.3	-7.0
Without injury	4,218	4,048	19.2	18.2	-5.2
Personal theft <sup>c</sup>	357	296	1.6	1.3	-18.8
Property crimes	25,817	22,895	248.3	217.4	-12.4
Household burglary	4,635	4,054	44.6	38.5	-13.7
Completed	3,893	3,380	37.4	32.1	-14.2
Forcible entry	1,497	1,310	14.4	12.4	-13.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,396	2,070	23.0	19.7	-14.3
Attempted forcible entry	742	674	7.1	6.4	-9.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,433	1,138	13.8	10.8	-21.7
Completed	1,007	822	9.7	7.8	-19.6
Attempted	426	316	4.1	3.0	-26.8
Theft	19,749	17,703	189.9	168.1	-11.5
Completed <sup>d</sup>	18,960	17,074	182.3	162.1	-11.1
Less than \$50	7,218	6,169	69.4	58.6	-15.6
\$50 to \$249	6,680	6,083	64.2	57.8	-10.0
\$250 or more	3,955	3,693	38.0	35.1	-7.6
Attempted	789	629	7.6	6.0	-21.1

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. For the 1997 survey, approximately 80,000 residents in 43,000 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 95% of eligible housing units and 89% of individuals in interviewed households. For the 1998 survey, approximately 80,000 residents in 43,000 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 94% of eligible housing units and 89% of individuals in interviewed households. In 1997, the total U.S. population age 12 and older was 219,839,110; and in 1998, 221,880,960. The total number of households in the United States in 1997 was 103,988,670; and in 1998, 105,322,920. Readers should note that the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 7](#).

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Does not include murder or manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

<sup>d</sup>Includes thefts with unknown losses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98*, Bulletin NCJ 176353 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1999), p. 3.

Table 3.2

**Estimated rate of criminal victimization and percent change**By type of crime, United States, 1993-98<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Victimization rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)						Percent change				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
							to 1998	to 1998	to 1998	to 1998	to 1998
Personal crimes <sup>b</sup>	52.2	54.1	48.5	43.5	40.8	37.9	-27.4%	-29.9%	-21.9%	-12.9%	-7.1%
Crimes of violence	49.9	51.8	46.6	42.0	39.2	36.6	-26.7	-29.3	-21.5	-12.9	-6.6
Completed violence	15.0	15.4	13.8	12.4	12.2	11.6	-22.7	-24.7	-15.9	-6.5	-4.9
Attempted/threatened violence	34.9	36.4	32.8	29.6	27.0	25.0	-28.4	-31.3	-23.8	-15.5	-7.4
Rape/sexual assault	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	-40.0	-28.6	-11.8	7.1	7.1
Rape/attempted rape	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	-43.8	-35.7	-25.0	0.0	0.0
Rape	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	-50.0	-28.6	-28.6	25.0	0.0
Attempted rape	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	-42.9	-42.9	-20.0	-20.0	0.0
Sexual assault	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	-25.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Robbery	6.0	6.3	5.4	5.2	4.3	4.0	-33.3	-36.5	-25.9	-23.1	-7.0
Completed/property taken	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.7	-28.9	-32.5	-22.9	-22.9	-3.6
With injury	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	-38.5	-42.9	-20.0	-27.3	-27.3
Without injury	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	-20.0	-23.1	-20.0	-13.0	17.6
Attempted to take property	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	-45.5	-47.8	-36.8	-29.4	-20.0
With injury	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-25.0	-50.0	-25.0	-25.0	0.0
Without injury	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	-50.0	-47.1	-43.8	-35.7	-25.0
Assault	41.4	43.3	39.5	35.4	33.5	31.1	-24.9	-28.2	-21.3	-12.1	-7.2
Aggravated	12.0	11.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	7.5	-37.5	-37.0	-21.1	-14.8	-12.8
With injury	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	-26.5	-24.2	0.0	4.2	-7.4
Threatened with weapon	8.6	8.6	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.1	-40.7	-40.7	-28.2	-20.3	-13.6
Simple	29.4	31.5	29.9	26.6	24.9	23.5	-20.1	-25.4	-21.4	-11.7	-5.6
With minor injury	6.1	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.7	5.3	-13.1	-22.1	-19.7	-7.0	-7.0
Without injury	23.3	24.7	23.3	20.9	19.2	18.2	-21.9	-26.3	-21.9	-12.9	-5.2
Personal theft <sup>c</sup>	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	-43.5	-45.8	-31.6	-13.3	-18.8
Property crimes	318.9	310.2	290.5	266.3	248.3	217.4	-31.8	-29.9	-25.2	-18.4	-12.4
Household burglary	58.2	56.3	49.3	47.2	44.6	38.5	-33.8	-31.6	-21.9	-18.4	-13.7
Completed	47.2	46.1	41.7	39.5	37.4	32.1	-32.0	-30.4	-23.0	-18.7	-14.2
Forcible entry	18.1	16.9	15.5	14.7	14.4	12.4	-31.5	-26.6	-20.0	-15.6	-13.9
Unlawful entry without force	29.1	29.2	26.2	24.8	23.0	19.7	-32.3	-32.5	-24.8	-20.6	-14.3
Attempted forcible entry	10.9	10.2	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.4	-41.3	-37.3	-15.8	-16.9	-9.9
Motor vehicle theft	19.0	18.8	16.9	13.5	13.8	10.8	-43.2	-42.6	-36.1	-20.0	-21.7
Completed	12.4	12.5	11.5	9.1	9.7	7.8	-37.1	-37.6	-32.2	-14.3	-19.6
Attempted	6.6	6.3	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.0	-54.5	-52.4	-45.5	-31.8	-26.8
Theft	241.7	235.1	224.3	205.7	189.9	168.1	-30.5	-28.5	-25.1	-18.3	-11.5
Completed <sup>d</sup>	230.1	224.3	215.3	197.7	182.3	162.1	-29.6	-27.7	-24.7	-18.0	-11.1
Less than \$50	98.7	93.5	85.2	73.8	69.4	58.6	-40.6	-37.3	-31.2	-20.6	-15.6
\$50 to \$249	76.1	77.0	76.0	71.8	64.2	57.8	-24.0	-24.9	-23.9	-19.5	-10.0
\$250 or more	41.6	41.8	42.1	41.1	38.0	35.1	-15.6	-16.0	-16.6	-14.6	-7.6
Attempted	11.6	10.8	9.0	8.0	7.6	6.0	-48.3	-44.4	-33.3	-25.0	-21.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Victimization rates may differ from those reported previously because the estimates are now based on data collected in each calendar year rather than data about events within a calendar year. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98*, Bulletin NCJ 176353 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1999), p. 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Does not include murder or manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

<sup>d</sup>Includes thefts with unknown losses.

Table 3.3

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1998

Victim characteristics		Type of crime						
		Crimes of violence						Personal theft <sup>b</sup>
		All crimes of violence <sup>a</sup>	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Assault			
Population	Total				Aggravated	Simple		
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	107,595,530	43.1	0.2	4.6	38.3	10.5	27.8	1.2
Female	114,285,430	30.4	2.7	3.5	24.3	4.7	19.5	1.5
<u>Age</u>								
12 to 15 years	15,781,590	82.4	3.5	7.7	71.2	12.2	58.9	2.0
16 to 19 years	15,620,290	91.1	5.0	11.4	74.7	19.0	55.7	2.3
20 to 24 years	17,663,220	67.3	4.6	7.9	54.8	16.0	38.8	1.8
25 to 34 years	39,263,480	41.5	1.7	4.2	35.6	8.4	27.3	1.0
35 to 49 years	63,428,180	29.9	0.7	3.2	26.1	6.8	19.3	1.2
50 to 64 years	37,939,800	15.4	0.2	1.7	13.5	3.3	10.2	1.6
65 years and older	32,184,400	2.8	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.8	0.8
<u>Race</u>								
White	185,831,440	36.3	1.5	3.7	31.1	7.0	24.2	1.2
Black	27,020,600	41.7	2.0	5.9	33.7	11.9	21.8	2.1
Other	9,028,930	27.6	0.7	4.4	22.5	6.6	15.9	1.4
<u>Ethnicity</u>								
Hispanic	21,699,490	32.8	0.8	6.3	25.6	6.1	19.5	1.7
Non-Hispanic	197,506,660	36.8	1.6	3.7	31.5	7.6	23.9	1.3
<u>Household income</u>								
Under \$7,500	11,724,160	63.8	3.2	6.5	54.2	19.6	34.5	1.7
\$7,500 to \$14,999	21,132,940	49.3	2.4	5.8	41.0	11.8	29.3	1.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	29,783,090	39.4	2.3	3.6	33.5	7.9	25.7	1.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28,314,520	42.0	2.4	6.9	32.8	6.3	26.5	1.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34,039,640	31.7	0.5	3.1	28.1	6.2	21.9	1.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	33,179,460	32.0	0.7	2.8	28.5	6.2	22.3	1.1
\$75,000 and over	29,414,500	33.1	1.2	2.9	29.0	6.2	22.8	1.0
<u>Marital status</u>								
Never married	68,860,090	66.6	3.1	8.0	55.5	12.9	42.5	2.0
Married	114,134,930	17.7	0.5	1.3	15.9	3.9	11.9	0.9
Divorced/separated	23,948,180	57.4	2.6	6.8	48.0	12.8	35.2	2.0
Widowed	13,632,600	6.7	0.3	1.2	5.2	1.5	3.7	0.8
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast	42,008,340	31.3	1.7	3.2	26.2	5.9	20.3	2.0
Midwest	53,236,240	40.2	1.8	3.8	34.5	8.5	26.0	1.0
South	79,513,720	31.0	1.1	3.8	26.2	7.2	19.0	1.2
West	47,122,670	46.7	1.6	5.2	39.9	8.4	31.5	1.3
<u>Residence</u>								
Urban	62,685,860	46.3	1.7	6.5	38.1	10.9	27.2	2.4
Suburban	102,775,530	35.5	1.4	3.2	30.9	6.9	24.0	1.1
Rural	56,419,570	27.6	1.5	2.6	23.6	4.9	18.7	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include murder or manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98**, Bulletin NCJ 176353 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1999), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.4

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	8,411,860	37.9	4,765,110	44.3	3,646,750	31.9
Crimes of violence	8,116,240	36.6	4,641,350	43.1	3,474,890	30.4
Completed violence	2,563,740	11.6	1,314,370	12.2	1,249,370	10.9
Attempted/threatened violence	5,552,500	25.0	3,326,980	30.9	2,225,510	19.5
Rape/sexual assault	332,500	1.5	25,390 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	307,110	2.7
Rape/attempted rape	199,760	0.9	16,320 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	183,440	1.6
Rape	110,270	0.5	7,070 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	103,200	0.9
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	89,490	0.4	9,250 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	80,240	0.7
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	132,740	0.6	9,060 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	123,670	1.1
Robbery	886,490	4.0	490,600	4.6	395,890	3.5
Completed/property taken	609,710	2.7	325,280	3.0	284,430	2.5
With injury	170,290	0.8	94,460	0.9	75,830	0.7
Without injury	439,420	2.0	230,820	2.1	208,600	1.8
Attempted to take property	276,780	1.2	165,310	1.5	111,470	1.0
With injury	69,500	0.3	40,760	0.4	28,740	0.3
Without injury	207,290	0.9	124,560	1.2	82,730	0.7
Assault	6,897,250	31.1	4,125,370	38.3	2,771,880	24.3
Aggravated	1,673,640	7.5	1,131,000	10.5	542,640	4.7
With injury	547,280	2.5	384,490	3.6	162,790	1.4
Threatened with weapon	1,126,370	5.1	746,510	6.9	379,860	3.3
Simple	5,223,610	23.5	2,994,370	27.8	2,229,240	19.5
With minor injury	1,175,470	5.3	588,460	5.5	587,000	5.1
Without injury	4,048,140	18.2	2,405,910	22.4	1,642,230	14.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	295,620	1.3	123,760	1.2	171,860	1.5
Population age 12 and older	221,880,960	X	107,595,530	X	114,285,430	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 2.

Table 3.5

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	84.4	93.4	69.1	42.5	31.1	17.0	3.6
Crimes of violence	82.4	91.1	67.3	41.5	29.9	15.4	2.8
Completed violence	26.7	35.0	21.7	12.0	8.4	5.2	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted/threatened violence	55.6	56.1	45.6	29.5	21.6	10.2	2.4
Rape/sexual assault	3.5	5.0	4.6	1.7	0.7	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.2	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.7	0.8	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	2.9	1.9	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	7.7	11.4	7.9	4.2	3.2	1.7	0.5
Completed/property taken	4.5	9.2	5.2	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.7	0.6	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	3.3	7.4	3.7	2.4	1.4	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted to take property	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	2.8	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	71.2	74.7	54.8	35.6	26.1	13.5	2.3
Aggravated	12.2	19.0	16.0	8.4	6.8	3.3	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	3.8	7.0	5.3	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	8.5	11.9	10.7	6.2	4.6	1.9	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
Simple	58.9	55.7	38.8	27.3	19.3	10.2	1.8
With minor injury	15.4	15.2	8.3	5.5	3.7	2.5	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	43.5	40.5	30.4	21.7	15.6	7.7	1.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
Population in each age group	15,781,590	15,620,290	17,663,220	39,263,480	63,428,180	37,939,800	32,184,400

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 3.

Table 3.6

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

by sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1990												
Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/ pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	
<b>Male</b>												
12 to 15 years	8,032,660	101.7	30.9	70.8	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	8.9	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	6.7	92.9	18.2	74.7	3.6
16 to 19 years	8,017,810	108.6	40.1	68.6	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	17.2	3.1 <sup>c</sup>	14.1	91.1	28.6	62.5	4.0
20 to 24 years	8,827,600	75.6	22.5	53.1	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	7.6	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	5.4	66.8	21.6	45.2	1.2 <sup>c</sup>
25 to 34 years	19,499,020	47.9	11.5	36.4	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	4.5	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	3.3	43.1	10.8	32.4	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
35 to 49 years	31,379,760	31.0	7.0	24.0	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	2.6	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	28.2	8.8	19.4	0.7 <sup>c</sup>
50 to 64 years	18,278,790	17.9	5.2	12.8	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.9	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	16.0	3.8	12.2	0.4 <sup>c</sup>
65 years and older	13,559,900	3.8	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	3.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	3.0	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.3	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Female</b>												
12 to 15 years	7,748,920	62.3	22.4	39.9	7.0	6.6	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	5.3	48.7	6.1	42.6	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
16 to 19 years	7,602,480	72.6	29.7	42.9	10.0	5.2	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	3.5 <sup>c</sup>	57.4	8.9	48.6	0.4 <sup>c</sup>
20 to 24 years	8,835,630	59.0	21.0	38.0	8.0	8.3	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	5.5	42.8	10.4	32.4	2.3 <sup>c</sup>
25 to 34 years	19,764,460	35.2	12.4	22.8	3.0	4.0	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	3.1	28.2	6.0	22.2	1.4 <sup>c</sup>
35 to 49 years	32,048,420	28.9	9.7	19.2	1.2	3.7	1.0	2.8	24.0	4.9	19.1	1.6
50 to 64 years	19,661,020	13.1	5.2	7.9	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	1.4	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	11.2	2.8	8.4	2.6
65 years and older	18,624,500	2.1	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.8	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	1.8	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 4.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.7

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	6,967,690	37.5	1,181,700	43.7	262,480	29.1
Crimes of violence	6,741,160	36.3	1,125,440	41.7	249,640	27.6
Completed violence	2,023,880	10.9	432,990	16.0	106,880	11.8
Attempted/threatened violence	4,717,280	25.4	692,450	25.6	142,770	15.8
Rape/sexual assault	270,860	1.5	54,890	2.0	6,750 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	165,270	0.9	30,000	1.1	4,500 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	90,700	0.5	15,070 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	4,500 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	74,570	0.4	14,930 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0 <sup>b</sup>	X
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	105,600	0.6	24,890 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	2,250 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	687,600	3.7	159,220	5.9	39,670	4.4
Completed/property taken	443,890	2.4	134,330	5.0	31,490	3.5
With injury	130,510	0.7	28,130	1.0	11,640 <sup>b</sup>	1.3 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	313,380	1.7	106,190	3.9	19,850 <sup>b</sup>	2.2 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted to take property	243,710	1.3	24,890 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	8,180 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	63,790	0.3	5,710 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0 <sup>b</sup>	X
Without injury	179,920	1.0	19,190 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	8,180 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	5,782,690	31.1	911,330	33.7	203,220	22.5
Aggravated	1,292,450	7.0	321,910	11.9	59,280	6.6
With injury	389,780	2.1	133,280	4.9	24,220 <sup>b</sup>	2.7 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	902,670	4.9	188,630	7.0	35,060	3.9
Simple	4,490,240	24.2	589,430	21.8	143,940	15.9
With minor injury	1,001,150	5.4	129,900	4.8	44,420	4.9
Without injury	3,489,090	18.8	459,530	17.0	99,520	11.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	226,530	1.2	56,260	2.1	12,840 <sup>b</sup>	1.4 <sup>b</sup>
Population age 12 and older	185,831,440	X	27,020,600	X	9,028,930	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 5.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Table 3.8

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Total <sup>b</sup>		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	8,411,860	37.9	747,730	34.5	7,527,390	38.1
Crimes of violence	8,116,240	36.6	711,380	32.8	7,268,110	36.8
Completed violence	2,563,740	11.6	274,310	12.6	2,261,170	11.4
Attempted/threatened violence	5,552,500	25.0	437,070	20.1	5,006,930	25.4
Rape/sexual assault	332,500	1.5	18,350 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	311,580	1.6
Rape/attempted rape	199,760	0.9	16,100 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	181,090	0.9
Rape	110,270	0.5	8,320 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	99,380	0.5
Attempted rape <sup>d</sup>	89,490	0.4	7,780 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	81,710	0.4
Sexual assault <sup>e</sup>	132,740	0.6	2,250 <sup>c</sup>	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	130,490	0.7
Robbery	886,490	4.0	137,400	6.3	738,680	3.7
Completed/property taken	609,710	2.7	93,990	4.3	515,720	2.6
With injury	170,290	0.8	33,070	1.5	137,220	0.7
Without injury	439,420	2.0	60,920	2.8	378,500	1.9
Attempted to take property	276,780	1.2	43,410	2.0	222,960	1.1
With injury	69,500	0.3	8,170 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	55,500	0.3
Without injury	207,290	0.9	35,240	1.6	167,460	0.8
Assault	6,897,250	31.1	555,630	25.6	6,217,850	31.5
Aggravated	1,673,640	7.5	132,830	6.1	1,505,490	7.6
With injury	547,280	2.5	38,490	1.8	497,560	2.5
Threatened with weapon	1,126,370	5.1	94,340	4.3	1,007,920	5.1
Simple	5,223,610	23.5	422,800	19.5	4,712,360	23.9
With minor injury	1,175,470	5.3	131,250	6.0	1,029,740	5.2
Without injury	4,048,140	18.2	291,540	13.4	3,682,620	18.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	295,620	1.3	36,340	1.7	259,280	1.3
Population age 12 and older	221,880,960	X	21,699,490	X	197,506,660	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>d</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>e</sup>Includes threats.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 7.

Table 3.9

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	4,007,490	44.1	606,530	49.3	2,960,200	31.1	575,160	39.1
Crimes of violence	3,916,950	43.1	573,320	46.6	2,824,210	29.7	552,130	37.5
Completed violence	1,034,230	11.4	228,510	18.6	989,650	10.4	204,480	13.9
Attempted/threatened violence	2,882,720	31.8	344,800	28.0	1,834,560	19.3	347,650	23.6
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	14,610 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	6,270 <sup>c</sup>	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	256,250	2.7	48,610	3.3
Robbery	389,540	4.3	76,540	6.2	298,060	3.1	82,680	5.6
Completed/property taken	234,970	2.6	73,970	6.0	208,920	2.2	60,350	4.1
With injury	68,480	0.8	17,420 <sup>c</sup>	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	62,030	0.7	10,710 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	166,490	1.8	56,550	4.6	146,890	1.5	49,640	3.4
Attempted to take property	154,570	1.7	2,570 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	89,140	0.9	22,320 <sup>c</sup>	1.5 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	40,760	0.4	0 <sup>c</sup>	X	23,030 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	5,710 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	113,810	1.3	2,570 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	66,110	0.7	16,620 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	3,512,800	38.7	490,500	39.9	2,269,900	23.9	420,840	28.6
Aggravated	881,160	9.7	217,060	17.6	411,290	4.3	104,850	7.1
With injury	283,290	3.1	86,620	7.0	106,490	1.1	46,660	3.2
Threatened with weapon	597,870	6.6	130,440	10.6	304,800	3.2	58,190	4.0
Simple	2,631,640	29.0	273,440	22.2	1,858,610	19.6	315,980	21.5
With minor injury	510,600	5.6	61,650	5.0	490,550	5.2	68,250	4.6
Without injury	2,121,030	23.4	211,790	17.2	1,368,060	14.4	247,730	16.8
Purse snatching/pocket picking	90,540	1.0	33,220	2.7	135,990	1.4	23,040 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 <sup>c</sup>
Population age 12 and older	90,783,720	X	12,307,170	X	95,047,720	X	14,713,430	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 6.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.10

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

by race and age of victim and type of crime, United States, 1995												
Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/ pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	
<u>White</u>												
12 to 15 years	12,391,950	87.1	27.8	59.2	3.8	8.5	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	6.5	74.8	13.9	60.9	2.1 <sup>c</sup>
16 to 19 years	12,528,500	93.9	33.6	60.3	4.5	10.0	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	8.1	79.4	18.5	60.9	1.8 <sup>c</sup>
20 to 24 years	14,284,600	64.8	20.8	44.0	4.7	6.9	2.7	4.2	53.3	13.0	40.2	1.7 <sup>c</sup>
25 to 34 years	31,953,830	42.4	11.2	31.1	1.7	3.9	0.9	3.0	36.8	7.5	29.4	0.9
35 to 49 years	53,018,260	30.5	7.9	22.6	0.7	3.1	0.8	2.2	26.7	6.6	20.1	1.2
50 to 64 years	32,853,490	15.6	5.2	10.4	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	1.8	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.0	13.6	3.0	10.5	1.2
65 years and older	28,800,800	2.6	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	2.1	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	1.7	0.7 <sup>c</sup>
<u>Black</u>												
12 to 15 years	2,637,170	66.5	24.6	42.0	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.6 <sup>c</sup>	59.0	6.0 <sup>c</sup>	53.0	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
16 to 19 years	2,367,470	93.2	44.5	48.6	9.5 <sup>c</sup>	18.5	3.0 <sup>c</sup>	15.5	65.1	25.9	39.3	5.6 <sup>c</sup>
20 to 24 years	2,409,030	79.3	25.7	53.6	4.1 <sup>c</sup>	12.4	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	11.1 <sup>c</sup>	62.9	29.8	33.0	1.7 <sup>c</sup>
25 to 34 years	5,369,040	42.8	16.1	26.6	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	6.9	1.9 <sup>c</sup>	5.0 <sup>c</sup>	33.7	13.6	20.2	0.6 <sup>c</sup>
35 to 49 years	7,754,500	30.8	12.0	18.8	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	3.7	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	3.0 <sup>c</sup>	26.7	9.3	17.4	1.4 <sup>c</sup>
50 to 64 years	3,827,440	14.4	4.8 <sup>c</sup>	9.5	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	12.9	6.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	4.4 <sup>c</sup>
65 years and older	2,655,940	5.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	3.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.11

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	65.5	51.1	40.7	43.1	33.3	33.1	34.1
Crimes of violence	63.8	49.3	39.4	42.0	31.7	32.0	33.1
Completed violence	23.7	18.5	12.4	14.0	8.9	7.3	8.7
Attempted/threatened violence	40.1	30.8	26.9	28.1	22.8	24.7	24.4
Rape/sexual assault	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.2
Rape/attempted rape	2.7	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.2	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	2.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.3	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	6.5	5.8	3.6	6.9	3.1	2.8	2.9
Completed/property taken	3.3	3.9	2.7	5.6	2.1	1.3	1.6
With injury	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	1.1	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	3.0	2.0	4.6	1.5	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.2
Attempted to take property	3.3	1.9	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3
With injury	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	2.6	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.8	1.2	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	54.2	41.0	33.5	32.8	28.1	28.5	29.0
Aggravated	19.6	11.8	7.9	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
With injury	7.7	3.9	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.0
Threatened with weapon	12.0	7.9	5.4	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.2
Simple	34.5	29.3	25.7	26.5	21.9	22.3	22.8
With minor injury	10.2	9.1	6.0	5.3	4.1	4.2	4.0
Without injury	24.3	20.1	19.7	21.2	17.9	18.1	18.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.0
Population age 12 and older	11,724,160	21,132,940	29,783,090	28,314,520	34,039,640	33,179,460	29,414,500

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 14.



Table 3.12

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Size of population and locality of residence												
Type of crime	All areas	Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	37.9	48.7	36.7	44.4	35.8	47.9	29.0	56.1	43.2	48.1	38.9	28.2
Crimes of violence	36.6	46.3	35.5	43.3	35.2	46.6	28.0	53.5	42.1	44.2	36.7	27.6
Completed violence	11.6	14.9	10.4	14.0	10.0	12.6	8.8	15.4	12.4	16.4	10.4	9.9
Attempted/threatened violence	25.0	31.5	25.1	29.3	25.2	34.0	19.2	38.1	29.7	27.8	26.4	17.7
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.3	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5
Robbery	4.0	6.5	3.2	4.4	2.1	5.8	2.9	6.8	4.6	8.7	3.6	2.6
Completed/property taken	2.7	4.3	2.1	2.5	1.4	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.9	5.0	2.9	6.4	2.3	2.2
With injury	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.7	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	2.0	3.1	1.3	1.7	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.1	3.6	1.9	4.7	1.7	1.9
Attempted to take property	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.9	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	3.3	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.7	2.3	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	0.3	0.6	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.3	1.5	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	31.1	38.1	30.9	38.3	31.8	39.0	23.8	44.1	36.2	33.6	31.5	23.6
Aggravated	7.5	10.9	6.9	10.5	6.4	8.3	5.2	11.9	7.2	11.9	9.5	4.9
With injury	2.5	3.8	2.1	4.4	2.3	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	1.5	3.6	2.2	4.1	2.6	1.6
Threatened with weapon	5.1	7.1	4.8	6.1	4.1	5.8	3.7	8.3	5.0	7.8	6.8	3.4
Simple	23.5	27.2	24.0	27.8	25.4	30.7	18.6	32.2	29.0	21.7	22.0	18.7
With minor injury	5.3	5.7	5.2	6.9	5.3	6.2	4.5	5.3	6.1	4.8	4.6	5.0
Without injury	18.2	21.5	18.8	20.9	20.1	24.5	14.1	26.9	22.8	17.0	17.5	13.6
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.3	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.6	1.1	3.8	2.2	0.5
Population age 12 and older	221,880,960	62,685,860	102,775,530	18,823,920	30,668,740	9,740,290	25,288,500	13,564,260	26,477,340	20,557,390	20,340,950	56,419,570

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 52.

Table 3.13

**Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidents**By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	7,433,670	100%	3,524,740	47.4%	3,908,920	52.6%
Completed violence	2,350,550	100	980,260	41.7	1,370,290	58.3
Attempted/threatened violence	5,083,120	100	2,544,490	50.1	2,538,630	49.9
Rape/sexual assault	328,130	100	89,360	27.2	238,770	72.8
Rape/attempted rape	195,400	100	53,810	27.5	141,580	72.5
Rape	109,120	100	25,390 <sup>b</sup>	23.3 <sup>b</sup>	83,730	76.7
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	86,270	100	28,420	32.9	57,860	67.1
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	132,740	100	35,550	26.8	97,190	73.2
Robbery	833,050	100	528,920	63.5	304,130	36.5
Completed/property taken	572,270	100	368,220	64.3	204,060	35.7
With injury	159,090	100	108,710	68.3	50,380	31.7
Without injury	413,180	100	259,500	62.8	153,680	37.2
Attempted to take property	260,770	100	160,700	61.6	100,070	38.4
With injury	64,880	100	42,370	65.3	22,500 <sup>b</sup>	34.7 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	195,900	100	118,320	60.4	77,570	39.6
Assault	6,272,490	100	2,906,470	46.3	3,366,020	53.7
Aggravated	1,457,800	100	752,590	51.6	705,210	48.4
With injury	474,320	100	207,970	43.8	266,360	56.2
Threatened with weapon	983,480	100	544,620	55.4	438,860	44.6
Simple	4,814,690	100	2,153,880	44.7	2,660,810	55.3
With minor injury	1,073,810	100	349,840	32.6	723,970	67.4
Without injury	3,740,870	100	1,804,040	48.2	1,936,830	51.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 27.

Table 3.14

**Estimated percent distribution of violent victimization**By type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Victim-offender relationship														
Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Related						Well known <sup>b</sup>	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders	
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives						
Crimes of violence	8,116,240	100%	11.7%	4.2%	1.6%	0.8%	1.3%	3.8%	24.7%	15.2%	2.6%	44.4%	1.3%	
Completed violence	2,563,740	100	15.9	6.3	1.4	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.1	5.5	29.5	11.5	3.8	37.4	1.8	
Attempted/threatened violence	5,552,500	100	9.8	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	3.1	22.5	16.9	2.0	47.6	1.0	
Rape/sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	332,500	100	12.4	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	5.9 <sup>c</sup>	40.3	19.2	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	24.9	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	
Robbery	886,490	100	15.9	5.8	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.3	14.3	5.7	5.0	57.0	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	
Completed/property taken	609,710	100	19.0	7.3	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	8.7	12.8	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	6.0	57.0	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	
Attempted to take property	276,780	100	8.9 <sup>c</sup>	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	4.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	17.6	11.8	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	57.0	1.9 <sup>c</sup>	
Assault	6,897,250	100	11.2	4.0	1.6	0.8	1.3	3.4	25.3	16.3	2.3	43.7	1.2	
Aggravated	1,673,640	100	10.7	3.4	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	4.0	24.6	11.6	3.2	48.3	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	
Simple	5,223,610	100	11.3	4.3	1.7	0.8	1.3	3.2	25.6	17.8	2.0	42.3	1.0	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 34.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>d</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.15

**Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by offenders in violent victimization incidents**By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

All incidents	Total incidents		No weapon used	Weapon used										Don't know if weapon present
				Total	Total firearm	Hand gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown	
	Number	Percent												
Crimes of violence	7,433,670	100%	68.6%	22.5%	7.5%	6.4%	1.1%	0.0% <sup>b</sup>	4.9%	0.7%	2.9%	4.7%	1.8%	8.9%
Completed violence	2,350,550	100	67.8	24.7	7.5	6.6	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.5	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	4.0	5.9	2.0	7.5
Attempted/threatened violence	5,083,120	100	68.9	21.5	7.5	6.3	1.2	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.1	0.7	2.5	4.1	1.6	9.6
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	328,130	100	87.7	8.3 <sup>b</sup>	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	4.0 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	833,050	100	50.4	36.5	18.0	16.4	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	10.4	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	4.1	1.5	13.1
Completed/property taken	572,270	100	49.6	37.0	20.5	18.3	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	8.6	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.8	13.4
With injury	159,090	100	54.6	35.1	14.8 <sup>b</sup>	13.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	10.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	1.4	10.3 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	413,180	100	47.7	37.8	22.6	20.4	2.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.9	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	2.0	14.6
Attempted to take property	260,770	100	52.0	35.5	12.7	12.2	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	14.2	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	5.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.0	12.5
With injury	64,880	100	69.7	26.3 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	16.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	4.0 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	195,900	100	46.1	38.6	15.6	14.9	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	6.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.3	15.3
Assault	6,272,490	100	70.0	21.4	6.3	5.2	1.1	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.3	0.8	3.1	5.0	1.8	8.6
Aggravated	1,457,800	100	7.1	92.1	27.0	22.2	4.8	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	18.5	3.6	13.6	21.6	7.8	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	474,320	100	21.8	75.6	10.9	8.8	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.3	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	16.7	24.9	7.8	2.5 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	983,480	100	X	100.0	34.8	28.7	6.1	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	22.0	3.4	12.0	20.0	7.7	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Simple <sup>d</sup>	4,814,690	100	89.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.0
With minor injury	1,073,810	100	92.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.3
Without injury	3,740,870	100	88.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12.0
<u>Involving strangers</u>														
Crimes of violence	3,524,740	100	58.2	28.3	11.1	9.4	1.7	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.6	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	4.1	4.8	1.9	13.5
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	89,360	100	81.9	12.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.4 <sup>b</sup>	2.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.6	5.2 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	528,920	100	32.4	50.9	26.0	23.4	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	14.9	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.5 <sup>b</sup>	4.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.9	16.7
Aggravated assault	752,590	100	4.0	95.2	33.5	27.3	6.2	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	15.3	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	16.8	19.2	6.9	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Simple assault <sup>d</sup>	2,153,880	100	82.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17.5
<u>Involving nonstrangers</u>														
Crimes of violence	3,908,920	100	77.9	17.3	4.2	3.6	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.3	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	1.9	4.6	1.6	4.8 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	238,770	100	89.9	6.6 <sup>b</sup>	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	4.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0	3.6 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	304,130	100	81.6	11.5	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	3.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.0	6.9 <sup>b</sup>
Aggravated assault	705,210	100	10.4	88.7	20.1	16.8	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	22.0	3.5 <sup>b</sup>	10.1	24.2	8.7	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Simple assault <sup>d</sup>	2,660,810	100	94.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapon use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. Prior to 1993, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>d</sup>Simple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 66.

Table 3.16

**Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures**

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1998

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	Self-protective measure used	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	69.7%	68.5%	70.8%
Completed violence	69.5	63.6	73.9
Attempted/threatened violence	69.7	70.3	69.1
Rape/sexual assault <sup>a</sup>	79.0	76.6	80.0
Robbery	62.5	59.0	68.6
Completed/property taken	52.3	48.7	58.9
With injury	52.3	44.7	68.7
Without injury	52.2	50.4	55.5
Attempted to take property	85.0	83.0	88.1
With injury	93.0	93.1	92.7 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	82.3	79.5	86.6
Assault	70.1	69.9	70.3
Aggravated	73.6	71.7	75.7
With injury	71.2	69.9	72.4
Threatened with weapon	74.7	72.5	77.6
Simple	69.0	69.2	68.9
With minor injury	76.3	72.9	78.1
Without injury	66.9	68.4	65.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 68.

Table 3.17

**Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime**By sex and race of victim, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race <sup>b</sup>	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	1.0	1.4	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	1.1	0.9 <sup>c</sup>
Attacked offender without weapon	11.4	13.2	9.2	11.8	8.9
Threatened offender with weapon	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0 <sup>c</sup>
Threatened offender without weapon	2.2	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.1 <sup>c</sup>
Resisted or captured offender	20.4	22.1	18.3	20.0	22.8
Scared or warned offender	8.8	7.3	10.7	9.0	7.0
Persuaded or appeased offender	11.0	10.1	12.0	11.1	9.2
Ran away or hid	13.3	14.6	11.8	12.7	16.7
Got help or gave alarm	10.4	7.4	14.3	10.2	10.8
Screamed from pain or fear	2.3	0.8	4.3	2.4	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
Took other measures	18.1	19.4	16.3	18.1	19.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Excludes data on persons of "other" races.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 71.

Table 3.18

**Estimated percent distribution of the outcomes of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime**
By person taking measure and type of crime, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

		Percent of victimizations						
					Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Person taking measure and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation				
<u>Measure taken by victim</u>								
Crimes of violence	5,653,020	100%	64.0%	8.7%	7.4%	11.0%	8.5%	0.3% <sup>b</sup>
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	262,820	100	54.7	17.9	8.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.6	7.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	553,790	100	57.2	11.1	9.0	15.8	6.4	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	4,836,410	100	65.3	8.0	7.2	10.4	8.8	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Aggravated	1,231,790	100	68.6	6.0	7.1	9.2	9.0	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Simple	3,604,620	100	64.2	8.6	7.3	10.9	8.7	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
<u>Measure taken by others</u>								
Crimes of violence	5,298,290	100	35.0	12.1	2.7	42.6	6.8	0.7
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	86,740	100	22.1 <sup>b</sup>	24.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	42.7	10.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	436,880	100	24.8	15.6	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	49.1	6.8	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	4,774,670	100	36.2	11.5	2.7	42.0	6.7	0.8
Aggravated	1,216,510	100	41.2	9.4	2.4	39.7	6.4	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Simple	3,558,160	100	34.5	12.3	2.8	42.9	6.8	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which a self-protective measure or measures was/were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables**, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 72.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.19

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**

By type of crime and characteristics of head of household, United States, 1998

Characteristics of head of household	Number of households	Type of crime			
		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
<u>Race</u>					
White	88,616,850	212.6	36.3	9.4	166.9
Black	12,992,210	248.0	54.8	20.1	173.1
Other	3,713,860	224.5	33.2	12.5	178.9
<u>Ethnicity</u>					
Hispanic	8,497,710	267.6	44.9	22.0	200.7
Non-Hispanic	96,037,610	212.5	37.7	9.7	165.0
<u>Household income</u>					
Under \$7,500	7,427,400	209.0	55.4	11.1	142.5
\$7,500 to \$14,999	11,641,910	229.8	57.8	9.0	162.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14,878,040	211.0	42.6	12.0	156.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13,249,500	233.8	38.2	12.3	183.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14,903,750	221.7	32.7	10.8	178.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13,490,230	248.6	30.1	10.6	208.0
\$75,000 and over	11,843,870	248.6	28.0	11.2	209.4
<u>Region</u>					
Northeast	20,186,010	159.3	26.0	8.4	124.8
Midwest	25,481,910	214.0	39.3	9.9	164.7
South	37,990,330	213.5	41.1	9.9	162.5
West	21,664,680	282.3	44.6	15.6	222.1
<u>Residence</u>					
Urban	31,153,220	274.2	49.3	17.8	207.0
Suburban	47,853,910	204.5	32.5	10.2	161.8
Rural	26,315,800	173.5	36.6	3.5	133.4
<u>Home ownership</u>					
Owned	69,145,000	189.6	31.7	8.5	149.3
Rented	36,177,920	270.6	51.5	15.1	204.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98**, Bulletin NCJ 176353 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1999), p. 8.

Table 3.20

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	22,894,900	217.4	18,839,110	212.6	3,221,990	248.0	833,800	224.5
Household burglary	4,054,170	38.5	3,219,200	36.3	711,760	54.8	123,220	33.2
Completed	3,380,260	32.1	2,663,850	30.1	607,890	46.8	108,530	29.2
Forcible entry	1,310,080	12.4	988,370	11.2	281,500	21.7	40,200	10.8
Unlawful entry without force	2,070,190	19.7	1,675,470	18.9	326,390	25.1	68,320	18.4
Attempted forcible entry	673,910	6.4	555,350	6.3	103,870	8.0	14,690 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicle theft	1,137,940	10.8	830,410	9.4	261,200	20.1	46,330	12.5
Completed	821,950	7.8	594,170	6.7	194,770	15.0	33,010	8.9
Attempted	315,990	3.0	236,240	2.7	66,430	5.1	13,330 <sup>b</sup>	3.6 <sup>b</sup>
Theft	17,702,790	168.1	14,789,510	166.9	2,249,030	173.1	664,250	178.9
Completed	17,073,810	162.1	14,263,600	161.0	2,176,930	167.6	633,280	170.5
Less than \$50	6,168,710	58.6	5,255,990	59.3	684,570	52.7	228,160	61.4
\$50 to \$249	6,082,700	57.8	4,984,470	56.2	875,610	67.4	222,630	59.9
\$250 or more	3,692,940	35.1	3,099,460	35.0	463,730	35.7	129,760	34.9
Amount not available	1,129,460	10.7	923,690	10.4	153,040	11.8	52,730	14.2
Attempted	628,980	6.0	525,910	5.9	72,100	5.5	30,970	8.3
Total number of households	105,322,920	X	88,616,850	X	12,992,210	X	3,713,860	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 16.

Table 3.21

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total <sup>b</sup>		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	22,894,900	217.4	2,274,330	267.6	20,404,490	212.5
Household burglary	4,054,170	38.5	381,350	44.9	3,622,720	37.7
Completed	3,380,260	32.1	314,600	37.0	3,025,910	31.5
Forcible entry	1,310,080	12.4	148,740	17.5	1,147,530	11.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,070,190	19.7	165,860	19.5	1,878,370	19.6
Attempted forcible entry	673,910	6.4	66,750	7.9	596,820	6.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,137,940	10.8	187,210	22.0	936,110	9.7
Completed	821,950	7.8	146,340	17.2	667,380	6.9
Attempted	315,990	3.0	40,870	4.8	268,730	2.8
Theft	17,702,790	168.1	1,705,770	200.7	15,845,660	165.0
Completed	17,073,810	162.1	1,622,180	190.9	15,309,260	159.4
Less than \$50	6,168,710	58.6	494,420	58.2	5,624,670	58.6
\$50 to \$249	6,082,700	57.8	618,210	72.8	5,405,860	56.3
\$250 or more	3,692,940	35.1	385,910	45.4	3,286,500	34.2
Amount not available	1,129,460	10.7	123,640	14.6	992,230	10.3
Attempted	628,980	6.0	83,580	9.8	536,400	5.6
Total number of households	105,322,920	X	8,497,710	X	96,037,610	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 17.

Table 3.22

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and annual household income, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	209.0	229.8	211.0	233.8	221.7	248.6	248.6
Household burglary	55.4	57.8	42.6	38.2	32.7	30.1	28.0
Completed	42.0	50.3	34.7	30.1	27.1	26.3	24.3
Forcible entry	15.9	18.5	16.5	14.3	10.3	7.8	8.1
Unlawful entry without force	26.1	31.8	18.2	15.9	16.8	18.5	16.3
Attempted forcible entry	13.4	7.5	7.9	8.1	5.6	3.8	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	11.1	9.0	12.0	12.3	10.8	10.6	11.2
Completed	9.1	5.9	8.3	7.5	8.6	7.4	7.6
Attempted	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.1	3.7	4.8	2.2	3.1	3.6
Theft	142.5	162.9	156.5	183.2	178.3	208.0	209.4
Completed	138.4	157.4	150.4	179.1	170.2	200.5	200.7
Less than \$50	48.2	55.8	57.2	59.5	65.2	77.3	71.6
\$50 to \$249	54.1	59.7	51.9	66.5	58.0	68.4	70.4
\$250 or more	25.5	30.5	31.1	40.0	38.1	42.8	46.9
Amount not available	10.6	11.4	10.2	13.1	8.9	11.9	11.8
Attempted	4.1	5.6	6.1	4.1	8.1	7.5	8.7
Total number of households	7,427,400	11,641,910	14,878,040	13,249,500	14,903,750	13,490,230	11,843,870

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 20.

Table 3.23

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	All areas	Size of population and locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Property crimes	217.4	274.2	204.5	280.2	198.8	289.2	184.3	285.1	220.3	254.6	217.8	173.5
Household burglary	38.5	49.3	32.5	49.1	32.3	62.6	29.7	49.4	35.7	43.2	32.1	36.6
Completed	32.1	39.5	27.2	42.7	28.0	51.5	24.3	38.0	29.0	32.2	27.5	32.1
Forcible entry	12.4	16.6	10.4	16.0	11.3	21.3	9.9	16.3	11.3	15.0	8.7	11.2
Unlawful entry without force	19.7	22.9	16.8	26.7	16.7	30.1	14.4	21.7	17.7	17.2	18.8	21.0
Attempted forcible entry	6.4	9.8	5.3	6.3	4.3	11.1	5.4	11.4	6.7	11.0	4.6	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	10.8	17.8	10.2	12.8	9.2	18.9	9.2	19.2	9.3	20.7	14.4	3.5
Completed	7.8	12.0	7.7	10.1	6.8	12.1	6.3	10.8	7.2	14.3	11.6	3.0
Attempted	3.0	5.9	2.5	2.7 <sup>b</sup>	2.4	6.8	3.0	8.4	2.1 <sup>b</sup>	6.4	2.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Theft	168.1	207.0	161.8	218.4	157.3	207.8	145.5	216.5	175.2	190.7	171.3	133.4
Completed	162.1	198.5	156.4	211.3	152.4	200.6	140.1	207.5	170.0	180.5	164.7	129.5
Less than \$50	58.6	66.9	58.4	69.9	62.2	69.3	50.6	69.1	63.7	61.8	55.8	48.9
\$50 to \$249	57.8	72.4	55.8	80.2	51.6	68.8	50.5	77.6	61.1	64.0	61.6	44.0
\$250 or more	35.1	44.6	32.1	49.6	30.5	50.4	31.3	44.4	34.2	38.0	33.0	29.0
Amount not available	10.7	14.5	10.0	11.6	8.1	12.1	7.7	16.4	11.0	16.8	14.4	7.5
Attempted	6.0	8.5	5.5	7.0	4.9	7.2	5.4	9.0	5.2	10.2	6.6	3.9
Total number of households	105,322,920	31,153,220	47,853,910	8,791,170	14,037,680	4,913,720	11,907,920	7,025,580	12,518,560	10,422,740	9,389,740	26,315,800

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 53.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.24

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
<u>All areas</u>					
White	88,616,850	212.6	36.3	9.4	166.9
Black	12,992,210	248.0	54.8	20.1	173.1
<u>Urban</u>					
White	22,487,610	275.8	45.9	15.9	214.0
Black	7,015,690	276.4	64.1	23.6	188.7
<u>Suburban</u>					
White	42,302,960	201.3	31.1	9.1	161.1
Black	3,860,580	239.2	49.3	23.3	166.6
<u>Rural</u>					
White	23,826,280	172.9	36.6	3.7	132.7
Black	2,115,940	169.9	33.9	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	133.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.12. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 55.

Table 3.25

**Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offenders**By type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	6,352,230	100%	1.6%	29.7%	9.1%	11.6%	9.0%	26.8%	37.4%	4.5%
Completed violence	1,899,210	100	1.7	28.9	8.9	11.6	8.4	29.8	34.3	5.3
Attempted/threatened violence	4,453,010	100	1.6	30.1	9.2	11.6	9.3	25.5	38.6	4.2
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	279,510	100	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	23.0	3.6 <sup>c</sup>	8.1 <sup>c</sup>	11.3	36.9	34.0	5.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	547,500	100	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	29.7	6.7	9.1	13.9	27.6	30.0	11.2
Completed/property taken	373,800	100	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	28.8	6.9 <sup>c</sup>	9.4	12.5	25.1	31.7	13.6
With injury	92,970	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	23.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	10.8 <sup>c</sup>	10.0 <sup>c</sup>	30.7	38.4	7.9 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	280,830	100	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	30.7	8.4 <sup>c</sup>	9.0 <sup>c</sup>	13.4	23.3	29.5	15.5
Attempted to take property	173,690	100	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	31.7	6.5 <sup>c</sup>	8.4 <sup>c</sup>	16.8	33.0	26.5	6.0 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	40,480	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	28.7 <sup>c</sup>	5.1 <sup>c</sup>	6.9 <sup>c</sup>	16.7 <sup>c</sup>	20.7 <sup>c</sup>	50.7 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	133,210	100	3.7 <sup>c</sup>	32.6	6.9 <sup>c</sup>	8.8 <sup>c</sup>	16.8 <sup>c</sup>	36.7	19.2	7.8 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	5,525,210	100	1.7	30.1	9.6	12.0	8.4	26.2	38.2	3.9
Aggravated	1,211,690	100	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	24.2	7.3	7.8	9.1	28.1	39.8	6.4
Simple	4,313,510	100	1.7	31.7	10.3	13.2	8.2	25.6	37.8	3.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 39.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.26

**Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offenders**By type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	6,352,230	100%	65.8%	22.5%	9.4%	2.2%
Completed violence	1,899,210	100	65.4	21.5	10.9	2.2
Attempted/threatened violence	4,453,010	100	66.0	23.0	8.7	2.3
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	279,510	100	64.3	19.7	14.0	2.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	547,500	100	44.3	39.6	10.1	6.0
Completed/property taken	373,800	100	45.5	38.5	9.8	6.1 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	92,970	100	45.4	32.3	19.5 <sup>c</sup>	2.9 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	280,830	100	45.6	40.6	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	7.2 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	173,690	100	41.5	41.9	10.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.8 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	40,480	100	43.9 <sup>c</sup>	50.9 <sup>c</sup>	5.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	133,210	100	40.8	39.2	12.4 <sup>c</sup>	7.6 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	5,525,210	100	68.1	21.0	9.1	1.9
Aggravated	1,211,690	100	60.3	26.6	11.7	1.4 <sup>c</sup>
Simple	4,313,510	100	70.2	19.4	8.3	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables**, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 40.

Table 3.27

**Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offenders**By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	1,660,000	100%	0.7% <sup>b</sup>	46.4%	11.3%	5.2%	24.0%	12.3%
Completed violence	617,490	100	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	39.2	12.0	4.7	25.9	17.1
Attempted/threatened violence	1,042,510	100	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	50.7	10.9	5.5	22.9	9.5
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	47,810	100	13.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.6 <sup>b</sup>	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	68.5	7.5 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	320,280	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	44.5	12.0	6.1 <sup>b</sup>	19.2	18.2
Completed/property taken	222,430	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	38.9	11.3 <sup>b</sup>	6.8 <sup>b</sup>	20.9	22.1
With injury	66,120	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	30.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	34.1 <sup>b</sup>	27.5 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	156,310	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	42.5	14.4 <sup>b</sup>	7.9 <sup>b</sup>	15.3 <sup>b</sup>	19.9
Attempted to take property	97,840	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	57.2	13.7 <sup>b</sup>	4.4 <sup>b</sup>	15.4 <sup>b</sup>	9.3 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	26,000 <sup>b</sup>	100 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	50.4 <sup>b</sup>	13.4 <sup>b</sup>	16.5 <sup>b</sup>	10.7 <sup>b</sup>	9.0 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	71,830	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	59.6	13.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	17.1 <sup>b</sup>	9.4 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	1,291,910	100	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	48.6	11.4	5.0	23.6	11.0
Aggravated	434,950	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	42.5	15.0	4.4 <sup>b</sup>	25.6	12.5
Simple	856,960	100	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	51.7	9.6	5.4	22.6	10.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables**, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 45.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.



Table 3.28

**Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offenders**By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,660,000	100%	42.7%	25.9%	11.5%	12.9%	7.0%
Completed violence	617,490	100	36.5	33.9	11.5	9.1	9.1
Attempted/threatened violence	1,042,510	100	46.3	21.2	11.5	15.2	5.7
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	47,810	100	65.6	15.6 <sup>c</sup>	5.9 <sup>c</sup>	5.5 <sup>c</sup>	7.5 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	320,280	100	29.2	39.5	12.2	8.5 <sup>c</sup>	10.6
Completed/property taken	222,430	100	24.8	43.3	10.3 <sup>c</sup>	8.6 <sup>c</sup>	13.0
With injury	66,120	100	19.2 <sup>c</sup>	44.9	19.1 <sup>c</sup>	4.0 <sup>c</sup>	12.8 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	156,310	100	27.2	42.6	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	10.5 <sup>c</sup>	13.1 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	97,840	100	39.2	31.0	16.3 <sup>c</sup>	8.4 <sup>c</sup>	5.1 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	26,000 <sup>c</sup>	100 <sup>c</sup>	21.5 <sup>c</sup>	26.9 <sup>c</sup>	23.0 <sup>c</sup>	19.7 <sup>c</sup>	9.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	71,830	100	45.6	32.5 <sup>c</sup>	13.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.3 <sup>c</sup>	3.7 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	1,291,910	100	45.1	23.0	11.5	14.3	6.1
Aggravated	434,950	100	38.4	26.6	15.6	13.3	6.1 <sup>c</sup>
Simple	856,960	100	48.6	21.1	9.5	14.8	6.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 46.

Table 3.29

**Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidents**By type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											Other
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment, yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	
Crimes of violence	7,433,670	100%	17.7%	8.3%	3.2%	7.2%	4.5%	7.3%	7.7%	13.8%	2.6%	18.0%	1.1%	8.7%
Completed violence	2,350,550	100	25.3	5.7	3.1	11.0	4.7	4.3	7.3	13.3	1.9	16.9	1.2	5.1
Attempted/threatened violence	5,083,120	100	14.2	9.5	3.2	5.4	4.5	8.6	7.9	14.0	2.9	18.5	1.1	10.3
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	328,130	100	43.3	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	19.5	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	6.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	12.4	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	4.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	6.3 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	833,050	100	23.2	7.5	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	5.5	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	4.0	11.1	8.6	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	27.0	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.5
Completed/property taken	572,270	100	24.6	6.9	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	6.3	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	3.7 <sup>c</sup>	9.6	7.8	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	28.2	3.7 <sup>c</sup>	4.1 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	159,090	100	19.7	10.7 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.7 <sup>c</sup>	11.2 <sup>c</sup>	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	36.0	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	6.2 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	413,180	100	26.4	5.4 <sup>c</sup>	3.7 <sup>c</sup>	8.3	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	8.9	8.3	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	25.3	5.1 <sup>c</sup>	3.3 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	260,770	100	20.1	9.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	3.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	4.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.6	10.3 <sup>c</sup>	3.7 <sup>c</sup>	24.4	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	5.4 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	64,880	100	17.1 <sup>c</sup>	10.3 <sup>c</sup>	4.3 <sup>c</sup>	7.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	6.5 <sup>c</sup>	18.8 <sup>c</sup>	3.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	32.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	195,900	100	21.0	8.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	3.9 <sup>c</sup>	13.2 <sup>c</sup>	12.6 <sup>c</sup>	5.0 <sup>c</sup>	21.5	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	7.1 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	6,272,490	100	15.7	8.8	3.4	6.8	5.1	7.8	7.5	14.5	2.8	17.5	0.9	9.3
Aggravated	1,457,800	100	16.7	11.1	4.6	9.0	5.3	6.1	7.0	5.0	2.2	22.1	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	10.5
Simple	4,814,690	100	15.4	8.1	3.0	6.1	5.1	8.3	7.6	17.4	2.9	16.1	1.1	9.0
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	295,620	100	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	3.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	7.1 <sup>c</sup>	30.5	3.1 <sup>c</sup>	9.7	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	22.6	10.1	8.1 <sup>c</sup>
Motor vehicle theft	1,137,940	100	1.9 <sup>c</sup>	27.6	17.1	3.4	X	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	32.4	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>
Completed	821,950	100	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	27.5	15.5	3.8	X	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	32.1	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	15.8	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted	315,990	100	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	27.9	21.3	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	X	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	33.2	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	12.5	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Theft	17,702,790	100	10.1	30.0	5.8	3.6	2.0	7.1	14.7	11.8	1.2	4.4	1.0	8.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 61.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.30

**Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimization**By type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Were victimizations reported to the police?			Not known and not available
		Total	Yes <sup>b</sup>	No	
All crimes	31,306,760	100%	38.0%	61.0%	1.0%
Personal crimes	8,411,860	100	45.5	53.4	1.1
Crimes of violence	8,116,240	100	45.9	53.0	1.1
Completed violence	2,563,740	100	59.9	39.1	1.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted/threatened violence	5,552,500	100	39.4	59.4	1.2
Rape/sexual assault	332,500	100	31.6	67.7	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	199,760	100	28.7	70.1	1.3 <sup>c</sup>
Rape	110,270	100	28.1	71.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>d</sup>	89,490	100	29.4 <sup>c</sup>	67.8	2.8 <sup>c</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>e</sup>	132,740	100	35.9	64.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	886,490	100	62.0	36.9	1.1 <sup>c</sup>
Completed/property taken	609,710	100	69.6	30.0	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	170,290	100	82.7	17.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	439,420	100	64.5	34.9	0.6 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	276,780	100	45.3	52.0	2.7 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	69,500	100	66.0	27.0 <sup>c</sup>	7.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	207,290	100	38.4	60.4	1.2 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	6,897,250	100	44.5	54.4	1.1
Aggravated	1,673,640	100	57.6	41.9	0.4 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	547,280	100	67.0	32.1	0.9 <sup>c</sup>
Threatened with weapon	1,126,370	100	53.1	46.7	0.2 <sup>c</sup>
Simple	5,223,610	100	40.3	58.4	1.3
With minor injury	1,175,470	100	57.1	41.5	1.5 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	4,048,140	100	35.5	63.3	1.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	295,620	100	34.0	65.3	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Completed purse snatching	47,350	100	60.3	39.7 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted purse snatching	9,290 <sup>c</sup>	100 <sup>c</sup>	24.2 <sup>c</sup>	75.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Pocket picking	238,980	100	29.1	69.9	0.9 <sup>c</sup>
Property crimes	22,894,900	100	35.3	63.7	1.0
Household burglary	4,054,170	100	49.4	49.9	0.6 <sup>c</sup>
Completed	3,380,260	100	50.7	48.7	0.6 <sup>c</sup>
Forcible entry	1,310,080	100	74.4	24.9	0.7 <sup>c</sup>
Unlawful entry without force	2,070,190	100	35.7	63.8	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted forcible entry	673,910	100	43.0	56.1	0.9 <sup>c</sup>
Motor vehicle theft	1,137,940	100	79.7	19.6	0.7 <sup>c</sup>
Completed	821,950	100	89.7	9.8	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted	315,990	100	53.7	45.1	1.3 <sup>c</sup>
Theft	17,702,790	100	29.2	69.7	1.1
Completed	17,073,810	100	29.1	69.9	1.1
Less than \$50	6,168,710	100	13.9	85.2	0.9
\$50 to \$249	6,082,700	100	27.9	71.1	1.0
\$250 or more	3,692,940	100	56.9	42.2	0.9
Amount not available	1,129,460	100	27.2	69.7	3.0
Attempted	628,980	100	31.8	66.4	1.9 <sup>c</sup>

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Figures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>d</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>e</sup>Includes threats.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 91.

Table 3.31

**Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to police**By type of crime, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Reasons for reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
		Total <sup>c</sup>	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations <sup>d</sup>	2,962,740	2,864,970	475,910	2,282,280	8,839,150	2,434,980	1,048,810	5,355,360
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	17.7	18.1	15.6	18.5	5.9	7.6	3.4	5.6
Needed help due to injury	1.5	1.5	0.5 <sup>e</sup>	1.8	0.1	0.2 <sup>e</sup>	0.0 <sup>e</sup>	0.1 <sup>e</sup>
To recover property	4.2	3.2	15.8	0.7 <sup>e</sup>	25.3	20.2	34.1	25.8
To collect insurance	0.3	0.3 <sup>e</sup>	0.0 <sup>e</sup>	0.3 <sup>e</sup>	6.6	5.1	8.2	6.9
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	19.3	19.8	9.5	22.2	7.9	11.6	4.9	6.8
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	9.9	10.0	10.5	9.5	5.0	5.2	4.3	5.0
To punish offender	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
To catch or find offender	4.9	4.8	6.9	4.3	6.5	7.1	9.9	5.5
To improve police surveillance	3.1	3.2	2.9 <sup>e</sup>	3.0	5.3	5.5	4.3	5.4
Duty to notify police	5.4	5.4	4.1 <sup>e</sup>	5.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.7
Because it was a crime	19.3	19.2	20.0	19.2	22.0	22.6	17.0	22.7
Some other reason	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	4.1	3.4	2.6 <sup>e</sup>	4.7
Not available	1.0	1.0	0.0 <sup>e</sup>	1.3	0.7	0.5 <sup>e</sup>	0.2 <sup>e</sup>	0.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes of violence and purse snatching/pocket picking not listed separately.

<sup>c</sup>Includes rape and sexual assault not listed separately.

<sup>d</sup>Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

<sup>e</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.32

**Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to police**By type of crime, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Reasons for not reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
		Total <sup>c</sup>	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations <sup>d</sup>	5,288,700	5,049,250	439,220	4,353,580	18,125,770	2,637,410	274,410	15,213,950
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	14.8	14.7	8.2	15.2	10.2	6.4	4.2 <sup>e</sup>	10.9
Private or personal matter	20.6	21.2	17.2	22.1	5.4	5.6	8.6 <sup>e</sup>	5.3
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	16.3	16.2	15.3	16.9	25.7	20.0	23.3	26.7
Not important enough	7.3	7.5	4.2 <sup>e</sup>	8.1	3.5	4.7	5.7 <sup>e</sup>	3.2
Insurance would not cover	0.1 <sup>e</sup>	0.0 <sup>e</sup>	0.5 <sup>e</sup>	0.0 <sup>e</sup>	2.2	1.9	1.6 <sup>e</sup>	2.3
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.3 <sup>e</sup>	0.1 <sup>e</sup>	0.0 <sup>e</sup>	0.1 <sup>e</sup>	5.6	7.7	8.1 <sup>e</sup>	5.2
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.6	0.4 <sup>e</sup>	4.3 <sup>e</sup>	0.1 <sup>e</sup>	6.4	5.5	1.7 <sup>e</sup>	6.6
Lack of proof	4.0	3.7	13.3	2.8	11.3	15.4	6.7 <sup>e</sup>	10.7
Police would not want to be bothered	5.6	5.5	6.7	5.7	8.3	8.1	8.6 <sup>e</sup>	8.3
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	2.5	2.5	4.1 <sup>e</sup>	2.4	3.3	5.9	6.3 <sup>e</sup>	2.8
Fear of reprisal	4.1	4.3	3.8 <sup>e</sup>	4.0	0.6	1.0 <sup>e</sup>	0.7 <sup>e</sup>	0.5
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.6	3.3	8.8	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.4 <sup>e</sup>	3.3
Other reasons	20.2	20.4	13.6	19.8	14.4	15.6	22.0	14.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000], Table 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes of violence and purse snatching/pocket picking not listed separately.

<sup>c</sup>Includes rape and sexual assault not listed separately.

<sup>d</sup>Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

<sup>e</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.33

**Estimated percent of persons raped or physically assaulted during lifetime**

By sex of victim, United States, 1996

	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Rape and/or physical assault, total	66.8%	55.0%
Rape, total	3.0	17.6
Completed	2.1	14.8
Attempted	0.9	2.8
Physical assault, total	66.4	51.9
Threw something	22.4	14.0
Pushed, grabbed, shoved	43.5	30.6
Pulled hair	17.9	19.0
Slapped, hit	53.7	43.0
Kicked, bit	15.2	8.9
Choked, tried to drown	3.9	7.7
Hit with object	34.7	21.2
Beat up	15.5	14.1
Threatened with gun	13.1	6.2
Threatened with knife	16.1	5.8
Used gun	5.1	2.6
Used knife	9.6	3.5

Note: These data are from the National Violence Against Women Survey, a nationally representative telephone survey of 8,000 men and 8,000 women ages 18 and older. Data were collected from November 1995 to May 1996 using random digit dialing sampling and a computer-assisted interviewing system. This survey was cosponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and conducted by the Center for Policy Research. Rape was defined as an event that occurred without the victim's consent, that involved the use or threat of force to commit vaginal, oral, or anal penetration. Both attempted and completed rape are included. Physical assault was defined as behaviors that threaten, attempt, or actually inflict physical harm.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ***Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey***, NCJ-172837 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.34

**Estimated percent of women raped or physically assaulted during lifetime**

By race of victim, United States, 1996

	Race of female victim					
	Total (N=7,850)	White (N=6,452)	African- American (N=780)	Asian/ Pacific Islander (N=133)	American Indian/ Alaska Native (N=88)	Mixed race (N=397)
Rape and/or physical assault, total	55.0%	54.5%	55.1%	51.9%	64.8%	61.2%
Rape	18.2	17.7	18.8	6.8	34.1	24.4
Physical assault	51.8	51.3	52.1	49.6	61.4	57.7

Note: See Note, table 3.33.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ***Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey***, NCJ-172837 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 5.

Table 3.35

**Estimated percent of persons raped or physically assaulted by intimate partner**

By time period of assault and sex of victim, United States, 1996

	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
<u>Rape and/or physical assault, total</u>		
Lifetime	7.6%	24.8%
Last 12 months	0.9	1.5
<u>Rape</u>		
Lifetime	0.3	7.7
Last 12 months	B	0.2
<u>Physical assault</u>		
Lifetime	7.4	22.1
Last 12 months	0.9	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.33. Intimate partner includes current and former spouses, opposite-sex cohabiting partners, same-sex cohabiting partners, dates, and boyfriends/girlfriends.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, NCJ-172837 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 7, Exhibit 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.36

**Estimated percent of persons physically assaulted by intimate partner during lifetime**

By type of assault and sex of victim, United States, 1996

	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Physical assault by intimate partner, total	7.4%	22.1%
Threw something	4.4	8.1
Pushed, grabbed, shoved	5.4	18.1
Pulled hair	2.3	9.1
Slapped, hit	5.5	16.0
Kicked, bit	2.6	5.5
Choked, tried to drown	0.5	6.1
Hit with object	3.2	5.0
Beat up	0.6	8.5
Threatened with gun	0.4	3.5
Threatened with knife	1.6	2.8
Used gun	0.1	0.7
Used knife	0.8	0.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.33 and 3.35.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, NCJ-172837 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 7, Exhibit 8.

Table 3.37

**Rate (per 1,000 females and males) of violent victimization**

By victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993-98

Sex of victim and victim-offender relationship	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual rate, 1993-98
<u>Female victim</u>							
Intimate partners	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.4
Other relatives	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8
Friends/acquaintances	17.1	16.7	15.2	14.5	14.1	12.5	15.0
Stranger	15.4	16.8	13.2	11.8	10.7	9.5	12.9
<u>Male victim</u>							
Intimate partners	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4
Other relatives	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.8
Friends/acquaintances	23.0	21.5	19.3	19.1	18.5	17.2	19.7
Stranger	38.8	38.2	33.8	29.2	26.6	24.9	31.8

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. The violent offenses included in these data are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (from the SHR), rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault (from the NCVS). "Intimate partner" relationships include current or former spouses, and current or former boyfriends or girlfriends; these individuals may be of the same sex. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NCVS, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Intimate Partner Violence*, Special Report NCJ 178247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2000), p. 10, Appendix table 2.

Table 3.38

**Average annual rate (per 1,000 females and males) of nonlethal intimate partner violent victimization**

By sex and victim characteristics, United States, 1993-98 (aggregate)

Victim characteristics	Average annual rate, 1993-98	
	Female victim	Male victim
<b>Race</b>		
White	8.2	1.3
Black	11.1	2.1
Other race <sup>a</sup>	4.1	(b)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic <sup>c</sup>	7.7	1.3
Non-Hispanic	8.4	1.4
<b>Age</b>		
12 to 15 years	2.5	0.6
16 to 19 years	17.4	1.7
20 to 24 years	21.3	2.4
25 to 34 years	15.5	2.6
35 to 49 years	8.1	1.5
50 to 64 years	1.5	0.4
65 years and older	0.2	(b)
<b>Household income</b>		
Less than \$7,500	20.3	2.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	12.3	1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.1	2.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.8	1.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6.3	1.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4.5	1.2
\$75,000 or more	3.3	0.9
<b>Marital status</b>		
Divorced/separated	31.9	6.2
Never married	11.3	1.6
Married	2.6	0.5
Widowed	0.6	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.37. These data are from the NCVS and exclude murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NCVS, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

<sup>b</sup>Based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Intimate Partner Violence*, Special Report NCJ 178247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2000), p. 10, Appendix tables 4-7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.39

**Average annual victimization of persons or households with a head of household age 65 and older**

By type of crime, United States, 1992-97 (aggregate)

	Average per year, 1992-97	
	Number	Percent
All crimes	2,694,290	100%
Personal crimes	212,420	7.9
Crimes of violence	166,330	6.2
Murder	1,000	(a)
Nonfatal violence	165,330	6.1
Rape/sexual assault	3,280	0.1
Robbery	40,950	1.5
Assault	121,100	4.5
Aggravated	34,050	1.3
Simple	87,050	3.2
Personal theft	46,090	1.7
Number of persons age 65 and older	31,296,350	X
Property crimes	2,481,870	92.1
Household burglary	623,790	23.2
Motor vehicle theft	124,930	4.6
Theft	1,733,160	64.3
Household heads age 65 and older	21,161,850	X

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. The data presented are average annual figures for the period 1992-97. "Household head" refers to the person who provided information about household characteristics and data on burglaries, property thefts, or motor vehicle thefts experienced by the household. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NCVS, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crimes against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-97*, NCJ 176352 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 4.

Table 3.40

**Average annual rate (per 1,000 persons or households) of personal and property victimization**

By age of victim or household head, United States, 1992-97 (aggregate)

Type of crime	Average annual number, 1992-97	Average annual rate per 1,000 persons or households		
		All	65 years and older	Less than age 65
All crimes	40,581,530	X	X	X
Crimes of violence	10,511,850	48.9	5.3	56.4
Murder	20,580	0.1	0.0	0.1
Nonfatal violence	10,491,270	48.8	5.3	56.3
Rape/sexual assault	441,070	2.1	0.1	2.4
Robbery	1,209,260	5.6	1.3	6.4
Assault	8,840,940	41.2	3.9	47.5
Aggravated	2,284,190	10.6	1.1	12.3
Simple	6,556,760	30.5	2.8	35.3
Personal theft	402,120	1.9	1.5	1.9
Property crimes	29,667,550	292.2	117.3	338.3
Household burglary	5,326,780	52.5	29.5	58.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,664,550	16.4	5.9	19.2
Theft	22,676,220	223.4	81.9	260.6
Number of households	X	101,518,080	21,161,850	80,356,230
Population age 12 and older	X	214,789,200	31,296,350	183,492,860
Number of crimes	X	40,581,530	2,694,290	37,887,250

Note: See Note, table 3.39. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NCVS, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crimes against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-97*, NCJ 176352 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 28.

Table 3.41

**Rate (per 1,000 persons or households) of personal and property victimization**

By type of crime and age of victim or household head, United States, 1992-97

Type of crime and age of victim or head of household	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Total violence<sup>a</sup></b>	52.4	55.1	54.3	47.5	43.9	41.0
12 to 24 years	112.4	115.8	117.7	102.1	91.3	88.8
25 to 49 years	50.5	53.5	52.1	45.6	43.3	38.5
50 to 64 years	14.5	18.4	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.5
65 years and older	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	4.8	4.5
<b>Personal theft<sup>b</sup></b>	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
12 to 24 years	3.3	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.4
25 to 49 years	1.1	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.2
50 to 64 years	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4
65 years and older	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Property crime</b>	329.4	326.7	311.2	282.6	266.2	240.8
12 to 24 years	492.5	539.3	527.6	513.5	436.6	409.0
25 to 49 years	409.1	394.2	378.4	342.0	326.0	295.8
50 to 64 years	273.9	279.0	254.5	225.3	222.0	196.4
65 years and older	126.7	133.4	126.4	116.7	105.7	95.7
<b>Household burglary</b>	59.3	60.7	55.1	48.0	48.2	44.2
12 to 24 years	88.6	123.0	109.0	94.8	86.6	96.0
25 to 49 years	67.5	66.6	61.2	54.2	54.3	49.8
50 to 64 years	52.6	51.8	44.2	39.3	43.4	35.8
65 years and older	35.1	34.4	33.1	26.3	25.6	22.8
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	18.6	19.7	17.6	16.2	13.3	13.3
12 to 24 years	29.9	30.7	28.6	31.1	18.0	23.7
25 to 49 years	22.4	24.2	21.9	19.4	16.7	16.0
50 to 64 years	17.0	18.5	14.0	14.8	11.1	10.5
65 years and older	6.6	5.7	6.5	5.0	5.2	6.5
<b>Theft</b>	251.6	246.3	238.5	218.4	204.8	183.2
12 to 24 years	374.0	385.6	390.0	387.5	332.0	289.2
25 to 49 years	319.2	303.4	295.3	268.4	255.1	230.1
50 to 64 years	204.4	208.7	196.3	171.2	167.4	150.0
65 years and older	85.0	93.3	86.8	85.4	74.9	66.4

Note: See Note, table 3.39. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the NCVS, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder, rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

<sup>b</sup>Includes purse snatching and pocket picking.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crimes against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-97*, NCJ 176352 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 29.



Table 3.42

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months**

By type of victimization, United States, 1987-99

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	52.2%	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%	55.4%	52.5%	54.0%	54.7%	54.9%
Once	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3	25.7	27.0	26.8	25.6	27.1
Twice	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.4	5.3	5.9	4.8
5 or more times	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8	76.0	73.3	74.2	73.4	74.3
Once	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8	16.4	17.0	17.2	17.3	18.2
Twice	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.8
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0	66.4	65.6	67.4	67.5	69.2
Once	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6	19.5	20.9	19.9	19.3	19.5
Twice	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.7
3 or 4 times	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	2.5
5 or more times	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9	95.0	95.0	94.9	95.0	95.2
Once	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.5
Twice	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9	82.1	81.0	81.8	82.3	84.2
Once	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.3	10.7	11.1	9.8	9.3
Twice	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	3.3	4.2	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8
5 or more times	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9	84.1	84.4	85.4	85.3	85.6
Once	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.0	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.3
Twice	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
5 or more times	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1	70.2	69.9	71.7	71.5	72.1
Once	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.5	12.4	11.3
Twice	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.3	6.4	6.3
3 or 4 times	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.1
5 or more times	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.2

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1999 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 5](#).

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.43

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1987-99

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	47.0%	57.1%	46.5%	58.8%	53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%
Once	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5
Twice	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3
3 or 4 times	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2
5 or more times	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7
Once	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2
Twice	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4
5 or more times	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8
Once	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4
Twice	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8
3 or 4 times	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3
5 or more times	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4
Once	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3
Twice	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3
Once	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6
Twice	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0
5 or more times	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3
Once	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5
Twice	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5
5 or more times	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6
Once	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9
Twice	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5
3 or 4 times	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5
5 or more times	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)
50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%	50.7%	60.3%	48.4%	57.1%	49.3%	57.9%	49.5%	59.4%	50.1%	60.1%
25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5	26.2	24.8	26.0	27.9	26.6	27.4	27.4	23.9	28.1	25.9
13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1	12.1	9.3	13.1	9.0	13.7	8.6	12.0	10.5	12.6	9.4
6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6	6.7	4.1	8.1	4.4	6.1	4.4	7.7	4.4	5.5	3.6
3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6	4.4	1.6	4.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.0
69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0	70.8	82.3	68.8	78.2	69.0	78.6	68.8	78.2	70.6	78.4
20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4	19.6	12.9	18.0	15.9	20.3	14.7	20.7	14.2	20.0	16.5
5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	7.9	3.6	7.1	4.2	5.9	4.8	6.1	3.6
3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.9	1.4	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.4
1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.1
61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1	61.2	71.1	59.6	71.9	59.3	74.6	61.4	73.3	63.6	74.5
21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2	22.1	17.5	24.6	17.3	24.3	16.3	21.9	17.1	23.2	15.9
9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0	10.1	7.2	9.8	7.9	10.4	6.1	9.1	5.7	9.0	6.5
4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.8	2.6	3.7	2.4	4.6	2.3	4.9	2.8	2.6	2.3
2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.7	0.7
91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9	93.0	97.3	92.0	98.6	92.4	97.8	92.7	97.3	93.9	97.1
4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8	4.2	1.7	4.8	1.1	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.9	3.6	1.4
2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0
0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.1	(a)	1.0	0.3
0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1
72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8	74.4	90.4	74.6	88.5	74.0	89.0	75.6	88.7	78.6	90.0
14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6	12.7	5.6	12.6	8.1	14.7	7.9	12.5	7.1	12.1	6.6
4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5	6.4	2.3	7.3	1.7	5.1	1.7	6.0	2.6	5.0	1.8
4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	2.9	0.9	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.9	2.6	0.9
3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9	3.1	0.6	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.7	3.3	0.7	1.8	0.7
82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6	82.7	85.7	82.3	87.0	84.7	86.6	82.1	88.7	83.9	87.5
10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1	9.8	7.7	9.7	6.3	8.2	7.3	11.2	5.9	9.9	6.6
3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6
1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2
1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0
63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5	61.9	77.9	63.9	76.3	64.3	79.0	63.1	79.8	63.9	79.7
14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7	14.4	11.2	15.6	11.7	16.6	10.5	15.2	9.5	13.1	9.8
8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4	8.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	7.6	5.4	7.9	4.7
4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9	6.2	2.9	5.8	2.0	4.7	2.7	5.6	2.5	6.4	4.0
9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5	9.1	3.1	8.7	3.7	7.8	3.6	8.5	2.8	8.7	1.6

Table 3.44

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1987-99

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	52.1%	54.8%	53.7%	47.8%	57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%
Once	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0
Twice	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5
3 or 4 times	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6
5 or more times	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3
Once	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3
Twice	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4
5 or more times	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4
Once	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8
Twice	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5
5 or more times	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3
Once	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9
Twice	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1
Once	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0
Twice	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7
5 or more times	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3
Once	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6
Twice	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2
5 or more times	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8
Once	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6
Twice	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0
3 or 4 times	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2
5 or more times	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,594)	Black (N=282)
55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%	57.7%	49.9%	53.9%	46.4%	54.8%	53.3%	57.2%	48.6%	57.2%	53.3%
25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5	25.4	26.4	26.0	27.1	27.6	22.2	25.1	24.2	25.5	28.9
11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2	8.9	13.1	11.5	11.7	10.6	12.8	10.0	15.1	10.4	8.0
5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7	5.2	7.2	6.0	10.1	4.6	8.3	5.4	10.0	4.8	7.1
2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9	2.7	3.4	2.6	4.6	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8
77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8	79.2	65.9	75.1	66.2	76.4	67.7	76.2	67.0	77.7	63.7
16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8	14.9	23.0	16.2	19.9	16.6	17.3	16.4	19.2	16.3	25.4
3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4	4.1	5.0	5.7	8.0	5.2	6.4	4.6	8.3	4.0	6.0
2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	5.3	1.9	3.5	1.3	6.5	1.8	4.1	1.4	3.5
0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.4
66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9	67.0	68.9	65.6	71.1	66.9	73.2	68.3	67.9	69.7	69.6
19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8	19.7	15.8	21.7	13.6	20.5	15.7	20.1	17.0	19.9	18.6
8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3	8.4	8.0	8.5	9.1	8.8	5.8	7.1	7.3	6.8	9.3
4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.7	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.2	1.7
1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	4.1	1.4	0.8
95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6	96.1	93.2	95.8	92.1	96.3	91.5	96.1	94.2	96.3	93.9
3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4	2.4	4.7	2.9	3.8	2.2	4.8	2.4	3.9	2.0	3.2
1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	0.8	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5
0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9
81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9	84.6	73.2	82.9	79.3	83.9	74.9	83.6	79.2	85.2	82.8
11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3	8.5	12.2	9.8	10.8	9.8	15.0	8.9	10.9	9.3	11.1
3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0	3.8	5.6	4.8	3.1	2.5	6.4	4.1	5.4	3.0	3.0
2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6	1.8	4.7	1.5	5.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7
2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2	1.3	4.3	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5
83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7	85.3	81.4	86.0	79.3	85.5	85.7	86.0	88.5	85.8	86.9
10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4	8.1	9.6	6.7	12.8	8.0	6.4	7.8	7.4	8.3	9.1
3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.2
1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4	1.6	3.4	2.4	4.6	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.3
1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.5
67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0	70.4	68.4	69.0	67.6	70.5	75.7	70.3	76.4	72.5	71.5
13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6	13.0	13.6	14.6	13.7	14.0	10.6	12.3	10.4	10.9	13.0
8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	9.0	5.1	6.9	7.3	6.8	5.5	8.2
4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.7	7.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	4.4	2.6	5.6	3.4
6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6	6.0	4.8	6.1	5.8	6.7	3.7	5.7	3.8	5.5	4.0

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Table 3.45

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months**

By type of victimization, United States, 1987-99

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)	Class of 1998 (N=2,608)	Class of 1999 (N=2,357)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	60.5%	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%	64.6%	66.3%	65.3%	67.8%	66.3%
Once	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8	22.8	23.0	24.1	22.9	22.0
Twice	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.6	7.1	7.0	5.5	7.0
3 or 4 times	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2
5 or more times	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1	81.0	81.9	82.4	82.0	80.0
Once	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.9	13.7	14.3
Twice	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	4.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0
5 or more times	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8	72.7	74.1	75.3	74.7	74.4
Once	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9	18.6	17.6	16.9	18.1	17.7
Twice	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.1
5 or more times	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.1	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3
Once	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7
Twice	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
5 or more times	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0	86.7	86.8	89.2	89.0	87.5
Once	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	6.8	6.5	8.1
Twice	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.2
5 or more times	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3	88.4	88.2	87.8	88.9	89.7
Once	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.0
Twice	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3
5 or more times	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3	76.5	78.4	78.8	79.5	77.5
Once	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6	10.8	11.6	10.6	10.4	11.5
Twice	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.7	4.5
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
5 or more times	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.8

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.46

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1987-99

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	58.0%	63.1%	58.8%	64.1%	62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%
Once	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6
Twice	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7
3 or 4 times	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8
5 or more times	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1
Once	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3
Twice	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8
Once	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6
Twice	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8
5 or more times	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2
Once	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0
Twice	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8
Once	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9
Twice	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4
5 or more times	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0
Once	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6
Twice	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2
5 or more times	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8
Once	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1
Twice	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8
3 or 4 times	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9
5 or more times	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)	Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,327)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,207)	Male (N=1,252)	Female (N=1,262)	Male (N=1,195)	Female (N=1,279)	Male (N=1,079)	Female (N=1,159)
61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%	61.2%	67.8%	62.0%	70.0%	61.9%	69.1%	63.1%	71.8%	63.9%	69.4%
25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0	24.3	21.5	24.8	21.5	26.3	22.1	24.2	22.1	22.1	21.1
8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2	8.2	6.9	8.8	5.6	7.7	6.1	7.1	4.3	7.4	6.6
3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.9	1.2	4.3	2.0
1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.3	0.8
78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0	78.2	83.8	78.4	85.1	78.8	86.3	76.4	87.2	76.6	83.7
14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8	15.5	12.4	16.2	12.0	15.3	10.5	17.0	10.9	16.0	12.5
4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2	3.9	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.3	5.0	1.5	5.3	3.3
1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.3
0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2
70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4	66.9	77.5	67.6	79.9	71.3	79.5	71.7	78.0	67.6	81.0
18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3	22.4	15.6	21.3	14.1	18.6	14.9	19.7	16.3	22.6	13.2
6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	4.0	7.5	4.0	7.0	3.7	6.0	3.8	6.7	3.1
2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.7
1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.0
93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3	92.5	97.7	93.3	96.9	92.1	97.7	92.3	98.4	93.2	97.5
4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9	4.3	1.5	3.9	1.7	4.7	1.3	4.8	1.3	4.0	1.3
1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.7
0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	0.9	0.5
0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	(a)	0.8	(a)
78.6	90.4	78.0	91.5	80.1	92.6	82.7	90.5	85.1	93.4	83.0	94.3	83.2	92.2
11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6	12.4	5.1	9.9	6.5	8.9	5.0	8.7	4.2	10.7	5.3
4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7	2.8	1.4	3.9	1.5	2.1	1.1	4.1	0.8	2.7	1.7
3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.6
1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.2
86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0	84.8	91.8	86.8	89.2	85.2	90.7	85.6	92.4	87.7	91.9
8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6	8.5	4.7	7.8	7.1	9.5	5.4	9.8	4.5	7.4	4.5
2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.7
2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.7
70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3	69.1	83.0	73.6	82.7	72.7	84.8	71.3	87.2	72.2	83.0
12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8	12.3	9.4	11.9	11.2	12.5	8.7	13.3	7.3	12.0	10.7
7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9	6.2	3.9	4.4	2.4	6.2	3.1	4.7	2.9	5.3	3.6
4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	5.9	1.6	4.3	1.2	3.4	2.0	4.2	1.3	4.0	1.5
5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2	6.4	2.1	5.9	2.4	5.3	1.5	6.5	1.3	6.5	1.2

Table 3.47

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1987-99

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	60.6%	61.2%	62.3%	58.0%	64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%
Once	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4
Twice	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9
3 or 4 times	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0
5 or more times	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4
Once	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4
Twice	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4
5 or more times	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7
Once	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2
Twice	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3
5 or more times	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8
Once	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5
Twice	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6
Once	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8
Twice	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9
5 or more times	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2
Once	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4
Twice	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0
5 or more times	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5
Once	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4
Twice	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6
3 or 4 times	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6
5 or more times	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.42 and 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)	White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)	White (N=1,833)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,638)	Black (N=294)	White (N=1,708)	Black (N=323)	White (N=1,721)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,594)	Black (N=297)
61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%	64.3%	65.3%	67.0%	62.2%	66.1%	65.0%	68.3%	66.4%	67.0%	67.6%
25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8	23.6	17.2	23.6	21.0	23.9	22.5	22.5	25.3	21.4	21.9
8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5	7.7	8.6	6.2	8.6	6.6	8.2	5.6	4.7	6.5	7.2
3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5	2.9	7.8	2.2	6.0	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.8
1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.6
83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2	82.4	74.8	84.1	70.9	84.2	76.8	83.1	77.4	81.0	78.4
11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4	12.9	17.6	13.2	18.9	12.3	13.7	13.1	16.5	13.8	15.1
3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	5.3	1.8	5.6	2.2	6.5	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.4
1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7
0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.4
74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5	72.0	72.7	74.8	74.0	74.5	81.2	74.8	78.5	73.3	78.5
18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0	19.5	16.8	17.7	14.4	18.0	10.0	18.6	15.7	18.1	16.5
5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.5	6.5	4.9	6.0	4.1	4.9	5.3	3.3
1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5	2.1	3.8	1.4	3.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.7
0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	(a)
95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9	95.9	91.3	96.3	90.2	95.7	92.9	96.4	93.4	95.8	96.1
2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	4.5	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.5	5.0	2.8	2.6
0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.7	0.8	3.4	0.7	3.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1
0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	(a)
0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9	87.7	81.1	87.7	82.9	90.4	86.3	89.2	85.6	88.3	89.0
7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6	8.1	9.8	8.3	8.6	6.9	7.0	6.3	8.3	7.3	7.8
3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.3	3.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.2
1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	0.2	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.5
1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.4	90.8	88.8	84.3	88.0	88.9	89.5	89.2	89.2	95.6
6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	4.4	7.3	8.6	7.7	4.1	6.8	5.7	6.7	2.7
2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.6
1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	(a)
0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1
76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9	74.9	77.1	78.1	78.1	77.6	80.7	79.2	78.5	77.1	80.3
10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5	11.1	14.4	11.3	13.8	11.2	9.3	9.8	14.5	11.6	11.3
5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.7	3.5	2.6	4.7	4.1	3.9	2.4	4.9	3.8
3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.0	1.5	2.6	1.7
4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6	4.9	2.4	4.1	3.2	3.8	2.6	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.8

Table 3.48

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1987-99

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	8.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%	9.8%	11.0%	11.6%	11.9%	9.2%
Once	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3	9.4	9.6	10.3	9.6	10.2
Twice	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1	15.1	13.3	13.1	14.1	12.6
3 or 4 times	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9	23.2	24.0	22.6	23.7	24.7
5 or more times	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7	42.5	42.2	42.4	40.7	43.3
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.9	96.3	96.4	96.7	96.9
Once	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8	85.2	83.3	82.6	83.4	85.3
Once	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1	8.2	9.3	10.1	9.8	8.8
Twice	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
5 or more times	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7	81.4	79.8	78.5	79.4	80.8
Once	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.3	10.8
Twice	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.6
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.6
5 or more times	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.2
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?													
Not at all	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6	87.7	85.7	85.4	85.6	86.6
Once	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5	8.4	8.9	7.9	7.6
Twice	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
5 or more times	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2	96.5	96.3	95.5	95.7	96.2
Once	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7
Twice	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6
5 or more times	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3	68.6	67.6	65.8	68.8	69.0
Once	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	14.0	14.2	12.5	13.2	12.8
Twice	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.9	9.3	7.4	7.7
3 or 4 times	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.9	4.9	4.5
5 or more times	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.4	5.7	6.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0	90.7	87.7	87.2	88.4	89.4
Once	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.7	5.3	6.3	5.3	4.7
Twice	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
5 or more times	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.48

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1987-99--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	70.3%	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%	70.1%	67.8%	66.6%	70.3%	72.3%
Once	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.0	12.9	11.4	12.5	11.4
Twice	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.5	7.3	6.5	5.6
3 or 4 times	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.2	7.4	4.1	3.9
5 or more times	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.8
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1	95.2	94.8	93.9	95.2	93.1
Once	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.7	4.2
Twice	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.9	94.7	94.6	94.9	95.2
Once	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.9
Twice	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2	76.5	76.0	75.3	75.4	76.4
Once	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.1
Twice	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.0	6.5	5.6
3 or 4 times	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6
5 or more times	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.3
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.5	97.0	96.9	97.1	97.5
Once	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8
Twice	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2	86.0	85.7	84.8	85.7	86.6
Once	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.5	6.4
Twice	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.5
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.3
5 or more times	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4	93.8	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.9
Once	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.7
Twice	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
5 or more times	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1
Been arrested and taken to a police station?													
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	90.4	91.1	91.0	90.0	90.6	89.8	90.4
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.9	5.5
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.1
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.49

**High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months**

By sex, United States, 1987-99

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%
Once	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4
Twice	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7
3 or 4 times	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0
5 or more times	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9
Once	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8
Twice	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)
5 or more times	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8
Once	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2
Twice	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9
5 or more times	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3
Once	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3
Twice	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8
3 or 4 times	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9
5 or more times	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0
Once	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8
Twice	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4
5 or more times	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6
Once	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9
Twice	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2
5 or more times	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3
Once	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9
Twice	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5
3 or 4 times	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6
5 or more times	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9
Once	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7
Twice	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9
3 or 4 times	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5
5 or more times	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)
15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%	13.1%	5.9%	14.0%	7.7%	13.2%	9.9%	14.2%	9.6%	9.8%	7.8%
11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0	11.2	7.4	10.2	8.9	12.4	7.9	11.1	8.2	11.4	8.8
12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9	15.8	14.0	15.2	11.8	14.0	12.2	15.5	12.5	13.7	11.7
18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3	22.4	24.1	22.8	25.7	24.7	20.8	22.7	24.9	23.9	26.4
42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6	37.5	48.5	37.9	45.9	35.8	49.2	36.6	44.9	41.4	45.3
94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3	95.8	98.3	94.2	98.9	94.5	98.4	95.3	98.6	95.1	99.1
3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	3.3	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.6
1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0
1.0	0.1	0.7	(a)	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.1
78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9	82.1	88.6	77.4	90.0	78.5	87.3	78.6	88.6	81.4	89.4
11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6	9.3	7.0	11.8	6.3	11.8	7.8	12.0	7.6	10.8	6.9
5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9	4.1	2.5	6.1	1.9	4.9	2.9	4.4	2.6	3.7	1.8
3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	2.2	1.3
2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.5
71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0	76.7	86.1	73.0	86.9	73.1	84.2	74.2	84.7	76.0	85.8
13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6	11.3	9.1	13.3	8.2	12.5	9.6	12.3	8.3	12.6	9.5
7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2	4.5	2.6	5.7	3.0	6.0	3.6	6.0	4.5	6.3	2.4
4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.8	3.4	1.1	5.0	1.9	3.8	1.8	3.5	1.7
3.9	0.6	4.1	0.5	3.4	0.6	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	1.6	0.6
78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5	79.6	95.9	77.5	94.6	77.0	93.9	77.2	93.9	79.8	94.3
11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1	10.1	2.8	12.2	4.1	12.9	4.6	12.6	3.2	11.0	3.8
4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8	4.2	0.7	4.9	0.9	4.7	0.9	5.1	1.0	4.3	1.2
2.9	0.5	3.6	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.8	0.9	2.9	0.3
3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	0.3
91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3	94.6	98.6	94.1	98.9	93.6	97.8	93.2	98.2	94.0	98.7
2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	3.2	1.2	2.7	0.8
1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.2
2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.8	(a)	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1
1.6	0.0	1.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.2
59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0	59.6	76.9	61.3	73.3	58.4	72.5	61.5	75.5	60.7	76.8
15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4	16.5	11.8	16.1	12.9	14.2	11.1	14.8	11.8	14.4	11.6
7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0	9.3	4.9	6.9	7.2	12.0	7.0	9.3	6.0	9.1	6.5
5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6	6.1	3.4	6.1	3.1	7.2	4.9	6.9	2.8	6.5	2.5
11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0	8.5	3.1	9.6	3.6	8.1	4.5	7.5	4.0	9.3	2.7
82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3	85.6	95.5	82.2	93.5	82.3	92.0	83.3	93.3	84.6	94.5
7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2	5.3	2.1	6.7	3.7	8.2	4.3	7.7	3.1	6.6	2.7
3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2	3.5	0.6	4.2	1.2	4.1	1.1	4.0	1.0	2.8	1.2
2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.6	1.1	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.8
4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8	3.1	0.8	4.1	1.0	3.1	1.4	3.3	1.3	3.6	0.7

Table 3.49

**High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months**

By sex, United States, 1987-99--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	64.0%	76.4%	63.2%	76.2%	65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%
Once	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3
Twice	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0
3 or 4 times	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8
5 or more times	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6
Once	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0
Twice	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3
5 or more times	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0
Once	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4
Twice	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3
5 or more times	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6
Once	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8
Twice	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4
3 or 4 times	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4
5 or more times	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1
Once	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6
Twice	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5
Once	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2
Twice	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8
5 or more times	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8
Once	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2
Twice	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1
Been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)
62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%	64.3%	76.0%	63.1%	72.3%	62.4%	70.1%	66.5%	73.9%	68.0%	76.8%
15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4	12.8	10.8	14.3	11.4	12.3	10.7	12.7	12.1	11.5	11.8
6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0	6.7	5.0	6.8	6.7	8.7	6.5	7.3	5.9	6.7	4.3
7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1	7.0	4.4	5.1	5.3	7.9	7.1	4.8	3.7	4.9	3.1
9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7	9.2	3.9	10.7	4.3	8.7	5.7	8.7	4.4	9.0	4.1
91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3	93.4	97.0	92.6	97.4	91.6	96.2	93.5	97.1	91.4	95.2
4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.6	1.7	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	1.7	4.9	3.3
1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.9
1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.7	(a)	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.2
1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5
87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3	91.9	97.7	90.6	99.1	90.9	98.1	92.1	98.2	93.0	97.4
5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2	4.1	1.3	4.6	0.8	3.6	0.8	4.1	0.7	2.5	1.1
2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.5
2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
2.2	0.3	1.8	(a)	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.6
65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6	70.4	82.9	71.0	81.6	69.4	81.2	69.4	81.0	69.4	83.3
13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9	12.4	9.1	12.1	9.1	12.2	8.5	10.7	10.1	12.1	10.1
8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0	8.2	4.0	8.7	5.2	8.6	5.6	8.5	4.8	8.7	2.8
5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8	4.4	1.9	4.4	2.6	5.2	2.5	6.3	1.4	4.9	2.2
6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.8	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.1	2.7	4.9	1.5
94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2	96.3	98.8	95.1	99.1	95.2	98.7	95.8	98.9	96.2	99.2
2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.4	0.6	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.5
1.1	0.4	1.1	(a)	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.1
1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)	0.2	(a)
1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.3
77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6	78.6	92.6	79.4	92.5	78.8	90.4	79.5	91.8	79.8	93.7
8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5	9.1	4.1	9.6	4.8	10.3	5.7	9.6	5.2	9.4	3.8
6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5	4.8	1.7	4.5	1.4	4.3	1.8	3.7	1.6	5.0	1.9
3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9	4.3	1.1	3.1	1.0	3.0	1.4	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.2
4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5	3.2	0.5	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.6	3.8	0.8	3.3	0.4
89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0	89.8	97.6	89.6	98.2	90.0	96.7	87.4	97.6	88.2	98.1
4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9	5.6	1.0	5.1	1.4	3.9	1.7	5.8	1.1	5.9	1.3
2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.8	2.9	0.2	2.1	0.4
1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.1
2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.1
85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5	85.9	96.2	85.7	94.8	85.7	95.5	84.7	95.4	87.4	94.4
8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6	8.8	2.9	7.3	3.9	8.2	3.0	9.6	3.8	6.4	4.1
2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6	3.9	0.9	3.1	0.7	2.5	0.3	3.1	0.9
2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.3
1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.7	0.3

Table 3.50

**High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months**

By race, United States, 1987-99

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	5.3%	25.6%	6.0%	25.4%	5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%
Once	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1
Twice	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3
3 or 4 times	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0
5 or more times	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4
Once	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2
Twice	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6
Once	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7
Twice	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
5 or more times	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3
Once	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8
Twice	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7
5 or more times	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7
Once	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8
Twice	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9
3 or 4 times	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9
5 or more times	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2
Once	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9
Twice	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3
5 or more times	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0
Once	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8
Twice	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9
3 or 4 times	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3
5 or more times	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2
Once	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4
Twice	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
5 or more times	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,564)	Black (N=282)
7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%	6.6%	22.9%	7.2%	26.6%	7.4%	28.5%	8.9%	23.4%	5.4%	26.8%
8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9	8.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	12.9	8.9	10.5	9.5	12.9
12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5	15.9	13.1	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.4	14.0	17.5	12.5	11.8
21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3	23.9	21.6	25.0	20.8	24.5	15.2	25.7	15.1	26.1	20.8
50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5	44.7	32.5	44.9	30.0	45.4	29.9	42.6	33.5	46.5	27.8
96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2	97.7	95.2	97.1	94.0	96.9	94.6	97.5	97.3	97.7	98.0
1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.0	3.2	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.6
0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	(a)
0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.4	(a)	1.0	(a)
82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5	86.4	82.0	84.9	81.4	84.9	79.3	85.5	79.0	86.2	88.5
10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7	7.3	11.4	9.0	11.3	8.6	12.6	9.0	13.7	8.7	6.1
3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.9	4.6	2.5	3.3
2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.6
1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.5
78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0	82.3	76.7	81.1	79.7	80.0	76.8	79.9	79.2	82.2	82.7
11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.4	11.1	9.5	10.2	11.9	10.6	9.5	10.3	11.5
6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.1	7.0	3.5	6.0	5.0	4.1	5.2	6.3	4.1	3.8
2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5	2.4	5.2	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.8
1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.4	3.7	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.2
87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0	88.9	83.9	87.3	84.4	87.9	83.2	86.8	82.7	88.8	85.5
7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2	5.7	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.4	10.4	6.5	9.1
2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.3	4.2	3.1	3.7	2.4	3.0
1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.9
96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2	97.5	92.8	97.5	93.1	96.6	91.7	97.1	92.6	97.7	94.7
1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	2.7	1.1	2.3	1.3	4.9	0.9	2.6
1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	3.0	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.2
1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7
66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7	69.4	69.9	67.8	68.1	66.0	69.0	69.3	74.3	69.3	75.6
15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9	14.2	8.4	14.4	10.2	12.8	9.4	13.3	11.7	13.5	9.3
7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5	6.9	8.5	7.0	8.2	9.5	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.9	4.2
5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	7.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.6
6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1	4.9	7.9	6.3	5.8	5.7	8.7	5.0	3.6	4.9	6.2
89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1	91.6	87.6	90.0	82.1	89.2	83.2	90.8	87.2	91.3	87.3
5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8	3.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	5.4	6.6	4.3	5.7	3.9	6.5
1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.8	5.6	2.2	3.6	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.0
1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.2	3.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.6
2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	4.6

Table 3.50

**High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months**

By race, United States, 1987-99--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	70.1%	76.8%	69.1%	75.3%	69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%
Once	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6
Twice	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8
3 or 4 times	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0
5 or more times	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9
Once	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6
Twice	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4
5 or more times	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0
Once	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
Twice	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1
Once	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0
Twice	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6
3 or 4 times	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1
5 or more times	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2
Once	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7
Twice	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2
Once	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6
Twice	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9
3 or 4 times	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4
5 or more times	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3
Once	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7
Twice	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9
5 or more times	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6
Been arrested or taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 3.42 and 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,564)	Black (N=282)
69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%	72.1%	62.2%	69.1%	64.5%	67.6%	65.7%	72.6%	70.5%	74.5%	71.6%
13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0	11.7	13.6	12.3	12.8	11.7	9.6	12.4	10.7	10.1	13.4
5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.3	7.3	9.3	6.3	6.6	5.6	3.8
5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.9	7.0	7.5	3.5	5.9	3.8	2.4
5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0	5.5	12.2	6.4	9.6	6.4	7.9	5.3	6.3	6.0	8.7
94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7	96.1	90.7	95.6	94.0	95.6	88.2	96.6	94.5	93.7	92.2
2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	5.8	2.2	3.1	4.2	3.9
1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.6	3.4	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.9	2.3
0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.1
0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.6
93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5	95.8	90.4	95.8	94.5	95.2	92.8	95.8	95.0	96.5	94.8
3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9	2.1	4.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.5
1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.8
1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.4
1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4	77.5	74.9	75.5	79.8	74.1	79.8	75.1	77.7	76.0	81.1
12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7	10.8	11.3	11.5	6.7	11.9	6.5	11.0	11.9	11.8	6.3
7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	6.9	8.3	7.2	7.8	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.5
3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7	3.3	2.0	3.9	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.3	2.0
4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0	2.5	6.7	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.8	4.1
96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6	97.8	96.7	97.5	96.0	97.6	97.3	98.3	98.4	98.1	96.8
1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8
0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	(a)
0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	(a)	0.8	1.7
84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5	85.7	87.0	86.1	85.8	84.7	88.3	86.1	86.0	87.2	86.7
6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3	6.7	6.2	7.1	7.9	8.3	6.0	7.8	7.2	6.3	4.9
4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.6	4.4
2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.8
2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.6	3.1
93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5	93.8	93.9	94.5	91.4	93.2	93.7	92.5	96.4	93.2	95.3
3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	1.0	3.6	1.8
1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.0
0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5	92.0	87.7	91.7	87.0	91.6	87.3	90.3	90.9	90.8	92.7
5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	5.6	4.7
1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	4.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.7
1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.3
0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	(a)	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6

Table 3.51

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

United States, 1987-99

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)	Class of 1997 (N=15,963)	Class of 1998 (N=15,780)	Class of 1999 (N=14,056)
None	68.1%	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%	68.9%	68.9%	68.9%	68.2%	66.7%
Once	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	19.1	18.4	19.1	18.8	19.6
Twice	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.6
Three times	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.3
Four or more times	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.52

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

By sex, United States, 1987-99

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)	Male (N=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)	Male (N=7,617)	Female (N=7,277)	Male (N=7,582)	Female (N=8,053)
None	58.3%	77.5%	59.7%	77.2%	59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%
Once	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9
Twice	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8
Three times	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7
Four or more times	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.53

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

By race, United States, 1987-99

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)	White (N=11,029)	Black (N=2,244)
None	64.9%	85.3%	65.5%	82.3%	64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%
Once	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3
Twice	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8
Three times	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4
Four or more times	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.42 and 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(N=7,708)	(N=8,310)	(N=7,095)	(N=8,075)	(N=7,293)	(N=7,891)	(N=6,806)	(N=7,261)	(N=7,269)	(N=7,793)	(N=7,286)	(N=7,618)	(N=6,485)	(N=6,804)
64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%	61.4%	75.4%	62.1%	75.4%	61.5%	75.5%	60.8%	75.1%	58.8%	74.3%
20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6	22.0	16.8	20.5	16.4	21.6	16.9	21.1	16.9	22.2	17.1
8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8	8.7	4.8	9.3	5.1	8.9	5.1	9.5	5.3	10.2	5.3
3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7	4.3	2.0	4.4	2.1	4.1	1.7	4.5	1.6	4.4	2.1
3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8	3.6	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.9	0.8	4.1	1.1	4.4	1.3

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Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=11,274)	(N=2,045)	(N=10,786)	(N=1,761)	(N=11,012)	(N=1,693)	(N=9,890)	(N=1,719)	(N=10,210)	(N=2,001)	(N=10,280)	(N=1,885)	(N=9,499)	(N=1,692)
67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%	65.8%	81.1%	65.7%	78.2%	65.5%	79.2%	63.4%	82.5%	63.3%	78.7%
19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4	21.0	11.7	20.6	13.0	21.1	13.2	21.7	10.6	21.9	11.4
7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2	7.3	4.3	7.6	5.7	7.8	4.3	8.5	3.9	8.3	5.4
2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.6	1.9	3.1	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.4	2.5
2.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.3	3.0	1.2	3.1	1.9

Table 3.54

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs**

By type of drug, United States, 1987-99

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	85.6%	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%	91.1%	91.2%	90.8%	91.1%	92.2%
One	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.2
Two	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1
Three	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Four or more	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9	94.7	93.3	93.1	93.6	93.8
One	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5
Two	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0
Three	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.4	97.7	97.4	97.8	98.1
One	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Two	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
Three	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.42. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.51 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Table 3.55

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs**

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1987-99

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	83.7%	89.1%	83.5%	90.7%	86.8%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%
One	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2
Two	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8
Three	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
Four or more	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8
One	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7
Two	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2
Three	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4
One	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Two	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Three	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.42. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.52 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%	89.1%	94.3%	89.1%	94.4%	89.0%	93.6%	89.1%	94.3%	90.4%	94.8%
7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4	7.9	4.8	7.4	4.6	7.6	5.1	7.8	4.8	7.6	4.3
1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.6
0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1
95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5	93.4	96.9	91.3	96.6	91.4	95.5	92.3	95.9	92.9	95.0
3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0	4.1	2.5	6.1	2.6	5.1	2.9	4.9	3.2	4.8	3.9
0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.7
0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.1	99.3	97.1	98.9	96.8	98.4	97.1	99.0	97.7	98.6
0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.1
0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	(a)
0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1

Table 3.56

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs**

By type of drug and race, United States, 1987-99

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	84.9%	96.8%	85.5%	93.0%	88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%
One	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7
Two	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0
Three	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2
One	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4
Two	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4
Three	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7
One	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2
Two	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Three	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.42 and 3.44. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.53 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.57

**High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months**

United States, 1987-99

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)	Class of 1997 (N=15,963)	Class of 1998 (N=15,780)	Class of 1999 (N=14,056)
None	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%	75.3%	74.1%	74.4%	74.4%	75.1%
One	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.3	18.7
Two	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4
Three	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3
Four or more	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.42. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1992*, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%	91.0%	92.3%	91.3%	93.5%	90.1%	95.8%	90.7%	96.6%	91.9%	96.3%
6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.4	6.3	4.1	7.4	2.6	7.2	1.7	6.7	1.5
1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.7
0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	(a)	0.1	(a)
0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4	94.8	96.3	93.1	95.2	92.6	96.0	93.7	94.9	94.3	94.9
2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.3	5.1	2.4	4.8	1.9	4.4	3.4	4.2	2.7
0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1
99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8	98.8	99.7	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.0	97.9	99.1	98.2	99.3
0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.2
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	(a)	0.2	(a)
(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	(a)
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5

Table 3.58

**High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of alcohol or drugs in last 12 months**

By type of drug, United States, 1987-99

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	90.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%	94.8%	94.4%	94.5%	94.6%
One	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.7
Two	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3
Three	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.5	95.7	96.1	95.9
One	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.5
Two	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Three	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.4
One	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3
Two	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Three	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.42 and 3.57. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.57 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, pp. 23, 24; *1995*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.59

**Students reporting problem behaviors**By grade level of respondent, 1998-99<sup>a</sup>

	Never	Seldom	Some-times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?	76.0%	13.9%	5.9%	2.0%	2.3%
Grades 6 to 8	80.1	11.1	4.8	1.8	2.2
Grades 9 to 12	73.0	15.9	6.7	2.1	2.3
12th grade	71.9	17.4	6.9	1.7	2.1
Do you take part in gang activities?	90.1	4.4	2.4	1.1	2.0
Grades 6 to 8	90.0	4.6	2.4	1.1	1.9
Grades 9 to 12	90.1	4.3	2.4	1.0	2.1
12th grade	91.8	3.4	1.9	0.8	2.2
Have you thought about committing suicide?	70.1	15.0	8.4	3.1	3.4
Grades 6 to 8	75.4	12.1	6.6	2.5	3.3
Grades 9 to 12	66.2	17.2	9.8	3.5	3.4
12th grade	66.4	18.2	9.8	2.7	2.8
Do you drink alcohol at home?	71.0	14.7	9.4	2.7	2.2
Grades 6 to 8	81.5	10.7	4.9	1.5	1.4
Grades 9 to 12	63.3	17.6	12.7	3.6	2.8
12th grade	58.5	19.0	15.0	4.0	3.4
Do you use drugs at home?	87.5	4.8	3.7	1.8	2.3
Grades 6 to 8	92.6	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.3
Grades 9 to 12	83.7	6.1	4.9	2.4	3.0
12th grade	82.3	6.8	5.3	2.4	3.2
Have you threatened to harm a teacher?	92.8	3.9	1.6	0.6	1.1
Grades 6 to 8	94.0	3.3	1.3	0.5	0.9
Grades 9 to 12	92.0	4.4	1.8	0.6	1.2
12th grade	92.6	3.7	1.7	0.5	1.4
Have you threatened to harm one or both of your parents, guardian, etc.?	90.2	5.7	2.3	0.8	1.0
Grades 6 to 8	91.7	4.8	1.9	0.7	1.0
Grades 9 to 12	88.9	6.5	2.6	0.8	1.1
12th grade	90.4	5.7	2.2	0.5	1.2

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1998 and June 1999 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the anonymous, self-report survey. Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1998-99 academic year, survey results are based on students from 28 States. The following States participated in the 1998-99 PRIDE survey: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. Therefore, no one State comprises more than 10% of the sample. The results presented are based on a sample consisting of 138,079 students drawn from the total number of students who completed the PRIDE questionnaire.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1998-99 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mimeographed.) P. 50, Table 4.15; p. 51; p. 53, Table 4.24; p. 54, Tables 4.25 and 4.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.60

**High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors, and drug, alcohol, and cigarette use**

United States, selected years, 1991-99

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
<b>Delinquent/risk-related behavior</b>					
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol <sup>a</sup>	39.9%	35.3%	38.8%	36.6%	33.1%
Carried a weapon <sup>b</sup>	26.1	22.1	20.0	18.3	17.3
Carried a gun <sup>c</sup>	NA	7.9	7.6	5.9	4.9
In a physical fight <sup>d</sup>	42.5	41.8	38.7	36.6	35.7
Felt too unsafe to go to school <sup>c</sup>	NA	4.4	4.5	4.0	5.2
Carried a weapon on school property <sup>b</sup>	NA	11.8	9.8	8.5	6.9
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property <sup>d</sup>	NA	7.3	8.4	7.4	7.7
In a physical fight on school property <sup>d</sup>	NA	16.2	15.5	14.8	14.2
Seriously considered suicide <sup>e</sup>	29.0	24.1	24.1	20.5	19.3
Attempted suicide <sup>d</sup>	7.3	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.3
<b>Drug, alcohol, cigarette use</b>					
Marijuana use, lifetime <sup>f</sup>	31.3	32.8	42.4	47.1	47.2
Marijuana use, current <sup>a</sup>	14.7	17.7	25.3	26.2	26.7
Cocaine use, lifetime <sup>g</sup>	5.9	4.9	7.0	8.2	9.5
Cocaine use, current <sup>a</sup>	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.0
Illegal steroid use, lifetime <sup>f</sup>	2.7	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7
Alcohol use, current <sup>c</sup>	50.8	48.0	51.6	50.8	50.0
Episodic heavy drinking <sup>h</sup>	31.3	30.0	32.6	33.4	31.5
Cigarette use, lifetime <sup>i</sup>	70.1	69.5	71.3	70.2	70.4
Cigarette use, current <sup>c</sup>	27.5	30.5	34.8	36.4	34.8
Cigarette use, frequent <sup>j</sup>	12.7	13.8	16.1	16.7	16.8
<b>On school property</b>					
Alcohol use <sup>c</sup>	NA	5.2	6.3	5.6	4.9
Marijuana use <sup>a</sup>	NA	5.6	8.8	7.0	7.2
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug <sup>e</sup>	NA	24.0	32.1	31.7	30.2

Note: These data are from the national school-based survey conducted biennially as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>b</sup>Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>c</sup>On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>d</sup>One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

<sup>e</sup>During the 12 months preceding the survey.

<sup>f</sup>Ever used.

<sup>g</sup>Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

<sup>h</sup>Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>i</sup>Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

<sup>j</sup>Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, **Fact Sheet: Youth Risk Behavior Trends** [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbss/trend.htm> [June 9, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.61

**High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1999

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol <sup>a</sup>	33.1%	34.4%	31.7%	32.4%	34.4%	39.5%	31.0%	33.3%	30.7%	37.2%
Drove after drinking alcohol <sup>a</sup>	13.1	17.4	8.7	14.6	7.9	12.7	5.3	10.1	16.4	22.8
Carried a weapon <sup>b</sup>	17.3	28.6	6.0	16.4	17.2	18.7	17.6	18.7	16.1	15.9
Carried a gun <sup>c</sup>	4.9	9.0	0.8	4.4	7.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.7
In a physical fight <sup>d</sup>	35.7	44.0	27.3	33.1	41.4	39.9	41.1	37.7	31.3	30.4
Injured in a physical fight <sup>d,e</sup>	4.0	5.3	2.8	3.2	6.3	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.7
Felt too unsafe to go to school <sup>c</sup>	5.2	4.8	5.7	3.9	6.0	11.2	7.0	4.8	4.5	3.9
Carried a weapon on school property <sup>b</sup>	6.9	11.0	2.8	6.4	5.0	7.9	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.2
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property <sup>d</sup>	7.7	9.5	5.8	6.6	7.6	9.8	10.5	8.2	6.1	5.1
In a physical fight on school property <sup>d</sup>	14.2	18.5	9.8	12.3	18.7	15.7	18.6	17.2	10.8	8.1
Seriously considered suicide <sup>f</sup>	19.3	13.7	24.9	17.6	15.3	19.9	18.1	21.9	18.3	18.4
Made a suicide plan <sup>f</sup>	14.5	10.9	18.3	12.4	11.7	17.7	14.6	17.7	13.6	11.4
Attempted suicide <sup>d</sup>	8.3	5.7	10.9	6.7	7.3	12.8	10.0	10.6	6.1	5.6

Note: See Note, table 3.60. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.  
<sup>f</sup>During the 12 months preceding the survey.

<sup>a</sup>One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>b</sup>Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>c</sup>On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>d</sup>One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1999," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49 No. SS-5 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 9, 2000), pp. 38, 40, 43, 46, 49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62

**Students at alternative high schools reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1998

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol <sup>a</sup>	51.9%	54.0%	49.3%	53.6%	45.2%	53.5%	53.3%	52.4%	50.3%	51.9%
Drove after drinking alcohol <sup>a</sup>	25.1	31.6	17.1	28.3	19.1	23.4	20.2	22.0	23.8	30.1
Carried a weapon <sup>b</sup>	32.9	44.8	18.4	31.2	32.8	34.2	42.2	35.7	31.2	27.5
Carried a gun <sup>c</sup>	13.8	21.3	4.7	9.1	16.4	17.3	18.9	15.3	13.1	10.6
In a physical fight <sup>d</sup>	59.7	67.2	50.4	58.1	61.0	60.3	72.0	66.2	58.4	49.7
Injured in a physical fight <sup>d,e</sup>	10.6	13.8	6.6	10.0	11.7	10.6	14.3	12.1	10.6	7.4
Felt too unsafe to go to school <sup>c</sup>	10.7	11.5	9.6	7.6	13.9	12.2	14.6	11.9	10.1	7.9
Carried a weapon on school property <sup>b</sup>	13.8	18.4	8.1	13.1	14.0	13.7	18.2	13.6	14.6	10.7
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property <sup>d</sup>	16.2	21.3	9.8	14.3	18.6	16.0	22.7	19.2	13.7	12.6
In a physical fight on school property <sup>d</sup>	23.8	29.4	16.8	21.9	24.8	25.2	37.3	28.7	22.6	14.3
Seriously considered suicide <sup>f</sup>	25.0	20.0	31.1	30.7	16.9	18.9	25.3	26.8	25.6	22.5
Made a suicide plan <sup>f</sup>	20.5	17.5	24.1	24.7	14.1	15.6	21.2	20.9	22.2	17.8
Attempted suicide <sup>d</sup>	15.7	12.1	20.0	14.9	14.6	13.4	19.1	17.5	15.8	12.8

Note: See Note, table 3.60. The national Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS); it was conducted in 1998 to measure health-risk behaviors among students at alternative high schools. "Alternative high schools" serve approximately 280,000 students nationwide who are at high risk for failing or dropping out of regular high school, or who have been expelled from regular high school because of illegal activity or behavioral problems. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.  
<sup>f</sup>During the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48 No. SS-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Oct. 29, 1999), pp. 6, 8, 10, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>b</sup>Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>c</sup>On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>d</sup>One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 3.63

**Students reporting involvement in delinquent activities at school**By grade level of respondent, 1998-99<sup>a</sup>

Question: "While at school have you. . .?"

	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Carried a gun	96.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%
Grades 6 to 8	97.4	1.1	0.5	1.1
Grades 9 to 12	96.2	1.3	0.7	1.8
12th grade	96.1	1.2	0.7	2.0
Carried a knife, club or other weapon	84.3	6.8	3.7	5.2
Grades 6 to 8	86.9	7.3	2.9	2.9
Grades 9 to 12	82.4	6.5	4.3	6.9
12th grade	83.3	4.8	3.7	8.1
Threatened a student with a gun, knife or club	94.2	2.6	1.4	1.9
Grades 6 to 8	94.8	2.4	1.2	1.6
Grades 9 to 12	93.7	2.7	1.6	2.1
12th grade	94.6	2.0	1.2	2.2
Threatened to hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking	60.2	14.1	13.7	12.0
Grades 6 to 8	58.1	15.5	13.7	12.7
Grades 9 to 12	61.8	13.0	13.6	11.5
12th grade	68.9	11.4	11.2	8.5
Hurt a student by using a gun, knife or club	96.1	1.6	0.9	1.4
Grades 6 to 8	96.5	1.5	0.8	1.2
Grades 9 to 12	95.8	1.7	0.9	1.5
12th grade	96.2	1.2	0.8	1.7
Hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking	68.7	13.7	10.2	7.4
Grades 6 to 8	64.1	16.1	11.3	8.5
Grades 9 to 12	72.0	11.9	9.5	6.6
12th grade	79.2	9.1	6.9	4.7

Note: See Note, table 3.59.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1998-99 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 82, 83. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.64

**Students reporting victimization experiences at school**By grade level of respondent, 1998-99<sup>a</sup>

Question: "While at school have you. . .?"

	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Been threatened with a gun, knife or club by a student	88.7%	6.4%	2.8%	2.1%
Grades 6 to 8	87.9	7.2	2.8	2.0
Grades 9 to 12	89.2	5.8	2.8	2.1
12th grade	91.5	4.5	2.0	1.9
Had a student threaten to hit, slap or kick you	60.1	17.8	13.3	8.8
Grades 6 to 8	54.1	19.9	15.3	10.7
Grades 9 to 12	64.6	16.2	11.8	7.4
12th grade	73.8	12.8	8.4	5.1
Been afraid a student may hurt you	75.2	14.9	6.2	3.8
Grades 6 to 8	70.7	17.0	7.5	4.8
Grades 9 to 12	78.6	13.2	5.1	3.0
12th grade	84.6	9.8	3.5	2.1
Been hurt by a student using a gun, knife or club	96.7	1.7	0.7	1.0
Grades 6 to 8	96.7	1.8	0.7	0.8
Grades 9 to 12	96.6	1.6	0.7	1.1
12th grade	97.0	1.3	0.5	1.1
Been hurt by a student who hit, slapped or kicked you	80.7	11.0	5.0	3.3
Grades 6 to 8	73.6	14.8	7.1	4.4
Grades 9 to 12	85.9	8.1	3.5	2.5
12th grade	90.9	5.2	2.0	1.9

Note: See Note, table 3.59.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1998-99 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 84, 85. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.65

**Number and rate (per 1,000 students) of nonfatal violent crimes against students age 12 to 18 occurring at school or going to or from school**

By type of crime and selected student characteristics, United States, 1992-97<sup>a</sup>

Student characteristics	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Violent <sup>b</sup>	Serious violent	Violent <sup>b</sup>	Serious violent	Violent <sup>b</sup>	Serious violent	Violent <sup>b</sup>	Serious violent	Violent <sup>b</sup>	Serious violent	Violent <sup>b</sup>	Serious violent
<b>Number of offenses</b>												
Total	1,148,600	245,400	1,438,200	306,700	1,424,000	322,400	1,290,000	222,500	1,134,400	225,400	1,055,200	201,800
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	780,400	183,200	892,900	180,200	844,000	200,600	779,400	144,800	756,100	148,200	677,200	133,100
Female	368,200	62,200	545,300	126,500	580,000	121,700	510,500	77,600	378,200	77,200	378,000	68,700
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 14 years	724,700	172,000	882,100	182,400	893,400	201,800	850,400	145,900	695,700	103,400	631,900	114,200
15 to 18 years	423,900	73,300	556,100	124,300	530,600	120,600	439,600	76,600	438,700	122,000	423,200	87,600
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	832,400	148,000	1,057,100	188,400	944,300	179,700	917,800	123,000	789,200	114,600	754,900	122,900
Black, non-Hispanic	181,000	71,500	207,200	88,100	232,700	60,000	190,500	53,300	125,900	46,100	148,500	33,100 <sup>c</sup>
Hispanic	107,900	25,900 <sup>c</sup>	141,600	25,100	197,700	70,200	151,300	36,900	178,000	52,600	116,900	36,300
Other, non-Hispanic	16,300 <sup>c</sup>	X	26,500	5,100 <sup>c</sup>	37,200	12,500 <sup>c</sup>	25,100	9,300 <sup>c</sup>	38,900	12,100 <sup>c</sup>	22,700 <sup>c</sup>	5,300 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Community</b>												
Urban	310,700	95,600	410,200	100,700	443,400	140,300	342,000	95,200	364,800	102,300	313,100	89,000
Suburban	582,500	115,000	703,500	135,300	742,900	153,600	709,800	93,400	627,100	101,400	603,500	101,900
Rural	255,500	34,700 <sup>c</sup>	324,500	70,700	237,700	28,500	238,100	33,800	142,500	21,700 <sup>c</sup>	138,600	10,900 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Rate per 1,000 students</b>												
Total	48	10	59	12	56	13	50	9	43	9	40	8
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	64	15	70	14	65	15	59	11	56	11	50	10
Female	32	5	46	11	47	10	41	6	30	6	29	5
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 14 years	67	16	79	16	78	18	73	13	60	9	54	10
15 to 18 years	33	6	42	9	38	9	31	5	30	8	29	6
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	52	9	63	11	55	11	54	7	45	7	43	7
Black, non-Hispanic	46	18	52	22	59	15	47	13	32	12	36	8 <sup>c</sup>
Hispanic	41	10 <sup>c</sup>	50	9	63	22	46	11	51	15	32	10
Other, non-Hispanic	19 <sup>c</sup>	X	29	6 <sup>c</sup>	39	13 <sup>c</sup>	23	9 <sup>c</sup>	36	11 <sup>c</sup>	19 <sup>c</sup>	5 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Community</b>												
Urban	50	15	62	15	65	21	49	14	50	14	42	12
Suburban	50	10	60	12	62	13	57	7	48	8	46	8
Rural	44	6 <sup>c</sup>	52	11	37	4	39	5	24	4 <sup>c</sup>	24	2 <sup>c</sup>

Note: These data are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The data presented are estimates based on a continuous survey of a representative sample of households in the United States. "Serious violent crimes" include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. "Violent crimes" include serious violent crimes and simple assault. For more information on the NCVS, see Note, table 3.1 and Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100; due to rounding or missing cases, detail may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Includes serious violent crimes.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on fewer than 10 cases.

Source: Phillip Kaufman et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 1999*, NCES 1999-057/NCJ 178906 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1999), pp. 42-45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66

**High school students reporting drug, alcohol, and cigarette use**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1999

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Marijuana use, lifetime <sup>a</sup>	47.2%	51.0%	43.4%	45.9%	48.6%	51.0%	34.8%	49.1%	49.7%	58.4%
Marijuana use, current <sup>b</sup>	26.7	30.8	22.6	26.4	26.4	28.2	21.7	27.8	26.7	31.5
Cocaine use, lifetime <sup>c</sup>	9.5	10.7	8.4	9.9	2.2	15.3	5.8	9.9	9.9	13.7
Cocaine use, current <sup>b</sup>	4.0	5.2	2.9	4.1	1.1	6.7	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.8
Illegal steroid use, lifetime <sup>a</sup>	3.7	5.2	2.2	4.1	2.2	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.0	3.3
Injected illegal drug use, lifetime <sup>d</sup>	1.8	2.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3
Methamphetamine use, lifetime <sup>e</sup>	9.1	9.9	8.4	10.3	1.7	11.3	6.3	9.3	10.1	11.5
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, lifetime <sup>f</sup>	14.6	14.7	14.6	16.4	4.5	16.1	16.5	16.0	13.4	11.3
Alcohol use, lifetime <sup>g</sup>	81.0	80.4	81.7	82.0	74.8	83.4	73.4	83.2	80.8	88.3
Alcohol use, current <sup>h</sup>	50.0	52.3	47.7	52.5	39.9	52.8	40.6	49.7	50.9	61.7
Episodic heavy drinking <sup>i</sup>	31.5	34.9	28.1	35.8	16.0	32.1	21.1	32.2	34.0	41.6
Cigarette use, lifetime <sup>j</sup>	70.4	70.5	70.2	70.9	68.9	72.9	61.8	73.9	69.9	78.0
Cigarette use, current <sup>k</sup>	34.8	34.7	34.9	38.6	19.7	32.7	27.6	34.7	36.0	42.8
Cigarette use, frequent <sup>l</sup>	16.8	17.9	15.6	20.2	7.0	10.4	11.2	15.2	18.7	23.1
<b>Before age 13</b>										
Smoked whole cigarette	24.7	27.3	22.1	26.2	14.4	25.1	27.0	28.5	21.1	20.7
Drank alcohol <sup>m</sup>	32.2	37.4	26.8	29.9	35.2	35.1	40.4	35.6	26.2	24.3
Tried marijuana	11.3	14.5	8.0	9.4	14.8	13.9	12.7	12.6	9.5	9.5
<b>On school property</b>										
Cigarette use <sup>k</sup>	14.0	14.8	13.2	15.6	6.7	12.9	11.8	14.9	14.2	14.9
Alcohol use <sup>k</sup>	4.9	6.1	3.6	4.8	4.3	7.0	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.0
Marijuana use <sup>b</sup>	7.2	10.1	4.4	6.5	7.2	10.7	6.6	7.6	7.0	7.3
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug <sup>n</sup>	30.2	34.7	25.7	28.8	25.3	36.9	27.6	32.1	31.1	30.5

Note: See Note, table 3.60. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Ever used.

<sup>b</sup>One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>c</sup>Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

<sup>d</sup>Ever injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they (a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and (b) answered "one or more times" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used heroin, (also called smack, junk, or China White)?"; "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?"; "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

<sup>e</sup>Ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice).

<sup>f</sup>Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to become intoxicated.

<sup>g</sup>Ever had at least one drink of alcohol.

<sup>h</sup>Drank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>i</sup>Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>j</sup>Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

<sup>k</sup>On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>l</sup>Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>m</sup>More than a few sips.

<sup>n</sup>During the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1999," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49 No. SS-5 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 9, 2000), pp. 52, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.67

**Students at alternative high schools reporting drug, alcohol, and cigarette use**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1998

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Race, ethnicity									
	Total	Sex		White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			
		Male	Female	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Marijuana use, lifetime <sup>a</sup>	85.4%	88.0%	82.1%	89.4%	77.7%	84.0%	81.0%	85.3%	86.0%	86.8%
Marijuana use, current <sup>b</sup>	53.0	58.2	46.7	56.7	47.2	50.6	51.2	52.9	55.7	51.2
Cocaine use, lifetime <sup>c</sup>	36.1	38.6	33.0	43.8	5.7	46.4	32.7	36.4	37.8	36.5
Cocaine use, current <sup>b</sup>	15.3	17.1	13.1	17.7	3.6	19.4	14.8	16.6	15.9	14.1
Illegal steroid use, lifetime <sup>a</sup>	8.7	9.8	7.4	10.5	6.6	6.9	12.0	9.6	6.9	7.6
Injected illegal drug use, lifetime <sup>d</sup>	5.7	6.8	4.4	7.0	4.1	4.5	7.6	5.6	5.4	4.9
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, lifetime <sup>e</sup>	27.3	29.9	24.0	33.9	8.7	29.8	26.6	28.4	28.3	25.6
Alcohol use, lifetime <sup>f</sup>	92.2	92.8	91.5	96.3	82.1	93.1	87.1	92.5	92.8	93.8
Alcohol use, current <sup>g</sup>	64.5	68.3	60.0	71.1	51.8	63.9	58.0	62.7	66.2	67.2
Episodic heavy drinking <sup>h</sup>	49.8	55.4	42.9	58.7	28.4	52.4	43.8	48.1	51.5	51.7
Cigarette use, lifetime <sup>i</sup>	90.8	91.9	89.3	94.9	82.3	90.1	89.4	91.1	91.3	90.2
Cigarette use, current <sup>j</sup>	64.1	67.7	59.8	78.6	43.3	53.0	64.5	64.3	64.8	62.2
Cigarette use, frequent <sup>k</sup>	44.8	48.3	40.5	65.6	23.5	24.1	43.0	44.0	46.4	44.1
<b>Before age 13</b>										
Smoked whole cigarette	43.3	47.1	38.6	55.9	22.7	36.9	54.5	48.5	43.2	33.6
Drank alcohol <sup>l</sup>	46.1	52.5	38.0	51.0	33.4	47.1	55.3	52.0	44.7	38.6
Tried marijuana	35.6	42.5	27.1	38.7	27.8	36.0	48.0	43.1	34.5	25.2
<b>On school property</b>										
Cigarette use <sup>l</sup>	35.1	37.1	32.7	48.7	21.1	20.2	33.7	33.5	36.6	34.6
Alcohol use <sup>j</sup>	10.1	12.7	6.9	9.2	11.0	9.9	11.2	9.6	11.2	8.0
Marijuana use <sup>b</sup>	19.6	24.6	13.4	19.8	17.3	19.7	22.9	21.6	20.0	16.9
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug <sup>m</sup>	39.8	46.8	31.0	44.5	27.5	41.1	39.8	39.1	41.3	38.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Ever used.

<sup>b</sup>One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>c</sup>Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

<sup>d</sup>Ever injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they (a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and (b) answered "one or more times" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

<sup>e</sup>Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to become intoxicated.

<sup>f</sup>Ever had at least one drink of alcohol.

<sup>g</sup>Drank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>h</sup>Drank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>i</sup>Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

<sup>j</sup>On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>k</sup>Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>l</sup>More than a few sips.

<sup>m</sup>During the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48 No. SS-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Oct. 29, 1999), pp. 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

**Students reporting use of alcohol and drugs**

By grade level of respondent and frequency of use, 1998-99

	Grades 6 to 8 (N=58,619)		Grades 9 to 12 (N=79,460)		12th grade (N=16,366)	
	Annual use <sup>a</sup>	Monthly use <sup>b</sup>	Annual use <sup>a</sup>	Monthly use <sup>b</sup>	Annual use <sup>a</sup>	Monthly use <sup>b</sup>
Any alcohol	41.4%	13.7%	68.1%	37.0%	74.5%	45.3%
Beer	29.6	10.2	55.9	31.5	63.2	39.9
Wine coolers	31.2	9.6	52.0	22.9	55.1	25.5
Liquor	21.1	8.0	52.9	28.1	61.9	35.3
Any illicit drugs	16.3	8.5	35.2	22.1	40.2	25.2
Marijuana	11.0	6.5	32.3	20.3	37.8	23.1
Cocaine <sup>c</sup>	2.7	1.5	6.1	3.2	8.0	4.1
Inhalants	7.0	2.7	6.5	3.0	6.0	3.0
Hallucinogens <sup>d</sup>	2.8	1.7	8.8	4.2	12.0	5.2
Heroin	1.9	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.6	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.59.

<sup>a</sup>Used one or more times in the past year.<sup>b</sup>Used once a month or more in the past year.<sup>c</sup>Includes crack.<sup>d</sup>Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "1998-99 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2000. (Mineographed.) P. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.69

**Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors**

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1998 and 1999

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1998					1999				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	18.6%	81.4%	52.0%	22.3%	7.1%	20.0%	80.0%	51.0%	22.8%	6.2%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	18.0	82.0	57.3	18.8	5.9	20.2	79.8	55.3	19.0	5.5
Female	19.2	80.8	46.9	25.7	8.2	19.5	80.5	46.8	26.6	7.1
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast	14.9	85.1	56.2	23.7	5.2	16.0	84.0	57.2	21.6	5.2
North Central	19.0	81.0	51.9	21.9	7.2	20.1	79.9	51.1	23.5	5.3
South	18.9	81.1	51.4	21.6	8.1	20.5	79.5	49.5	19.7	7.0
West	20.9	79.1	49.2	22.8	7.1	22.6	77.4	47.8	22.4	7.2
<b>Population density</b>										
Large SMSA	18.9	81.1	49.1	24.4	7.6	20.6	79.4	48.9	24.6	5.9
Other SMSA	18.5	81.5	53.9	21.2	6.4	19.2	80.8	52.8	21.7	6.3
Non-SMSA	18.3	81.7	51.6	21.9	8.2	20.6	79.4	50.1	22.7	6.6
<b>College plans</b>										
None or under 4 years	15.0	85.0	56.0	21.2	7.8	16.4	83.6	55.2	22.7	5.7
Complete 4 years	19.5	80.5	50.9	22.7	6.9	20.9	79.1	49.8	22.9	6.4

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1999. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from approximately 83% of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are

shown in the tables also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1998 and 1999 were approximately 15,200 and 14,100, respectively, excluding cases with missing data. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.70

**Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors**

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1998 and 1999

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin <sup>a</sup>				
	Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use				
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1998															
All seniors (N=15,200)	50.9%	49.1%	22.8%	14.7%	11.6%	90.7%	9.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.6%	98.0%	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
Sex															
Male	46.8	53.2	26.5	15.2	11.5	89.5	10.5	3.0	3.8	3.7	97.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.9
Female	55.4	44.6	18.8	14.2	11.6	92.0	8.0	1.7	2.8	3.5	98.4	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.9
Region															
Northeast	45.9	54.1	27.2	15.8	11.1	90.3	9.7	2.5	3.4	3.8	97.5	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.2
North Central	54.9	45.1	21.1	12.7	11.3	91.2	8.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	98.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.9
South	51.7	48.3	21.3	15.2	11.8	91.1	8.9	2.3	3.5	3.1	98.1	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
West	49.0	51.0	23.9	15.1	12.0	89.7	10.3	2.0	3.4	4.9	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.1
Population density															
Large SMSA	49.3	50.7	23.4	15.0	12.3	91.2	8.8	2.2	3.2	3.4	98.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.1
Other SMSA	49.7	50.3	23.9	14.9	11.5	90.7	9.3	2.4	3.4	3.5	97.9	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Non-SMSA	55.5	44.5	19.8	13.7	11.0	90.1	9.9	2.7	3.3	3.9	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.1
College plans															
None or under 4 years	44.4	55.6	28.3	14.7	12.6	85.5	14.5	4.5	5.2	4.8	96.6	3.4	0.9	0.8	1.7
Complete 4 years	53.6	46.4	20.5	14.7	11.2	92.4	7.6	1.7	2.8	3.1	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
1999															
All seniors (N=14,100)	50.3	49.7	23.1	14.7	11.9	90.2	9.8	2.6	3.6	3.6	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
Sex															
Male	47.9	52.1	26.3	15.1	10.7	89.4	10.6	3.3	4.0	3.3	97.6	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Female	53.0	47.0	19.7	14.4	12.9	91.3	8.7	1.8	3.2	3.7	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
Region															
Northeast	49.2	50.8	24.2	14.8	11.8	92.6	7.4	1.7	2.6	3.1	97.9	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.9
North Central	51.9	48.1	23.2	14.8	10.1	90.3	9.7	2.6	3.6	3.5	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.1
South	51.2	48.8	22.1	13.9	12.8	89.7	10.3	2.9	4.0	3.4	97.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
West	47.7	52.3	24.2	15.6	12.5	88.9	11.1	2.9	4.0	4.2	98.1	1.9	0.2	0.7	1.0
Population density															
Large SMSA	49.7	50.3	23.2	15.5	11.6	92.2	7.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other SMSA	49.4	50.6	24.4	14.7	11.5	89.8	10.2	2.5	4.1	3.6	97.5	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.2
Non-SMSA	52.6	47.4	21.0	13.7	12.7	88.9	11.1	3.4	3.5	4.2	98.1	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.9
College plans															
None or under 4 years	42.8	57.2	26.6	16.6	14.0	85.9	14.1	3.7	5.4	5.0	97.5	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2
Complete 4 years	53.0	47.0	21.8	14.1	11.1	91.5	8.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.69. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

Table 3.71

**Reported drug and alcohol use in last 12 months among high school seniors**

By type of drug, United States, 1987-99

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used... during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)	Class of 1998 (N=15,200)	Class of 1999 (N=13,600)
Marijuana/hashish	36.3%	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%	34.7%	35.8%	38.5%	37.5%	37.8%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.6
Adjusted <sup>a,b</sup>	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	7.3	7.1	6.0
Amyl and butyl nitrites <sup>c</sup>	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.9
Hallucinogens	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.4
Adjusted <sup>d</sup>	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	10.7	10.0	9.2	9.8
LSD	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	8.1
PCP <sup>c</sup>	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8
MDMA (ecstasy) <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.6
Cocaine	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.2
Crack <sup>e</sup>	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7
Other cocaine <sup>f</sup>	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.8
Heroin <sup>g</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Other opiates <sup>h</sup>	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.7
Stimulants <sup>h</sup>	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.2
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>i</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	1.9
Sedatives <sup>h,j</sup>	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.3
Barbiturates <sup>h</sup>	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8
Methaqualone <sup>h,k</sup>	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Tranquilizers <sup>h</sup>	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.8
Alcohol <sup>l</sup>	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7	72.5	74.8	74.3	73.8
Steroids <sup>i</sup>	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8

Note: See Note, table 3.69. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from the new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1987-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data are based on three questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-99.

<sup>d</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>e</sup>Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>f</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-99; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>g</sup>Beginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

<sup>h</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>i</sup>Crystal methamphetamine data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

<sup>j</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1987-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

<sup>k</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1987-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

<sup>l</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1987-88 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors**

By type of drug, United States, 1987-99

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)	Class of 1998 (N=15,200)	Class of 1999 (N=13,600)
Marijuana/hashish	21.0%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.2%	21.9%	23.7%	22.8%	23.1%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0
Adjusted <sup>a,b</sup>	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4
Amyl and butyl nitrites <sup>c</sup>	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4
Hallucinogens	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5
Adjusted <sup>d</sup>	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9
LSD	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7
PCP <sup>e</sup>	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8
MDMA (ecstasy) <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.5
Cocaine	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6
Crack <sup>e</sup>	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Other cocaine <sup>f</sup>	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5
Heroin <sup>g</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other opiates <sup>h</sup>	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6
Stimulants <sup>h</sup>	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.5
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>i</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8
Sedatives <sup>h,j</sup>	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8
Barbiturates <sup>h</sup>	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6
Methaqualone <sup>h,k</sup>	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
Tranquilizers <sup>h</sup>	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.5
Alcohol <sup>l</sup>	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8	52.7	52.0	51.0
Steroids <sup>i</sup>	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
Cigarettes	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0	36.5	35.1	34.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69 and 3.71. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1986 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1987-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data are based on three questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-99.

<sup>d</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>e</sup>Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>f</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-99; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>g</sup>Beginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

<sup>h</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>i</sup>Crystal methamphetamine data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

<sup>j</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1987-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

<sup>k</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1987-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

<sup>l</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1987-88 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

**Reported drug use and most recent use among students**

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-99

Type of drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Ever used</b>									
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>									
Eighth grade	10.2%	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	19.9%	23.1%	22.6%	22.2%	22.0%
Tenth grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	39.8	42.3	39.6	40.9
Twelfth grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	44.9	49.6	49.1	49.7
<u>Inhalants</u> <sup>a,b</sup>									
Eighth grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	21.2	21.0	20.5	19.7
Tenth grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.3	18.3	18.3	17.0
Twelfth grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	16.6	16.1	15.2	15.4
<u>Hallucinogens</u> <sup>b</sup>									
Eighth grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.8
Tenth grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	10.5	10.5	9.8	9.7
Twelfth grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	14.0	15.1	14.1	13.7
<u>LSD</u>									
Eighth grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.1
Tenth grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	9.4	9.5	8.5	8.5
Twelfth grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	12.6	13.6	12.6	12.2
<b>Used in last 12 months</b>									
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>									
Eighth grade	6.2	7.2	9.2	13.0	15.8	18.3	17.7	16.9	16.5
Tenth grade	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	33.6	34.8	31.1	32.1
Twelfth grade	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	35.8	38.5	37.5	37.8
<u>Inhalants</u> <sup>a,b</sup>									
Eighth grade	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.1	10.3
Tenth grade	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	8.7	8.0	7.2
Twelfth grade	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.6
<u>Hallucinogens</u> <sup>b</sup>									
Eighth grade	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.9
Tenth grade	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.9	6.9
Twelfth grade	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.4
<u>LSD</u>									
Eighth grade	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	32.0	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4
Tenth grade	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.0
Twelfth grade	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	8.1
<b>Used in last 30 days</b>									
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>									
Eighth grade	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.8	9.1	11.3	10.2	9.7	9.7
Tenth grade	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2	20.4	20.5	18.7	19.4
Twelfth grade	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	21.9	23.7	22.8	23.1
<u>Inhalants</u> <sup>a,b</sup>									
Eighth grade	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.0
Tenth grade	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6
Twelfth grade	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0
<u>Hallucinogens</u> <sup>b</sup>									
Eighth grade	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3
Tenth grade	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.9
Twelfth grade	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5
<u>LSD</u>									
Eighth grade	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1
Tenth grade	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.3
Twelfth grade	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69 and 3.71. Approximate weighted Ns range from 17,300 to 18,600 for the eighth grade surveys; 14,800 to 17,000 for the tenth grade surveys; and 14,300 to 16,300 for the twelfth grade surveys. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>For twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms in 1991-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data based on one-half of questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Inhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1984-99

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months															
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Marijuana	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%	31.2%	33.1%	31.6%	35.9%	35.2%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.2
Hallucinogens	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	8.2	6.9	7.7	7.2	7.8
LSD	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.9	5.2	5.0	4.4	5.4
Cocaine	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.6	4.6
Crack <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9
Heroin	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Other opiates <sup>c</sup>	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Stimulants <sup>c</sup>	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.4	4.2	5.7	5.1	5.8
Crystal meth- amphetamine <sup>d</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5
Sedatives <sup>c</sup>	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>c</sup>	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.2
Methaqualone <sup>c</sup>	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>c</sup>	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Alcohol <sup>e</sup>	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	82.7	83.2	82.9	82.4	84.6	83.6
Cigarettes	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	39.3	41.4	43.6	44.3	44.5

Note: See Note, table 3.69. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410; 1995, 1,450; 1996, 1,450; 1997, 1,480; 1998, 1,440; 1999, 1,440. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic for earlier years. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1984-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>b</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-99.

<sup>c</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>d</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms.

<sup>e</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1984-99

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days															
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Marijuana	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%	18.6%	17.5%	17.7%	18.6%	20.7%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.5
Hallucinogens	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
LSD	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2
Cocaine	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.2
Crack <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Heroin	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(c)	0.0	0.1	(c)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other opiates <sup>d</sup>	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
Stimulants <sup>d</sup>	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.9	2.1	1.7	2.3
Crystal meth- amphetamine <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Sedatives <sup>d</sup>	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>d</sup>	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Methaqualone <sup>d</sup>	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>d</sup>	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1
Alcohol <sup>f</sup>	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	70.1	67.8	67.5	67.0	65.8	68.1	69.9
Cigarettes	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	26.8	27.9	28.3	30.0	30.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69 and 3.74. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1984-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>b</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-99.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>d</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms.

<sup>f</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

**Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1984-99

	Percent who used daily in last 30 days															
Type of drug	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Marijuana	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%
Cocaine	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stimulants <sup>b</sup>	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>																
Daily <sup>c</sup>	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.9	4.5
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.2	38.6	38.3	40.7	38.9	40.0
<u>Cigarettes</u>																
Daily	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.2	15.8	15.9	15.2	18.0	19.3
Half-pack or more per day	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.0	10.2	8.4	9.1	11.3	11.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69 and 3.74. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05% in all years. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>b</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>c</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.77

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-99

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months													
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%	26.5%	27.0%	26.8%	27.4%	27.6%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites <sup>c</sup>	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.4
Adjusted <sup>d</sup>	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.5
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.0
PCP <sup>c</sup>	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.4
Crack <sup>e</sup>	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4
Other cocaine <sup>f</sup>	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.8
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other opiates <sup>g</sup>	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.8
Stimulants <sup>g</sup>	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.7
Crystal metham- phetamine <sup>h</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Sedatives <sup>g</sup>	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>g</sup>	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8
Methaqualone <sup>g</sup>	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>g</sup>	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.7
Alcohol <sup>i</sup>	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	85.3	83.7	84.7	84.0	84.3	84.0	84.1
Steroids <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	38.8	40.3	41.8	41.6	41.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69 and 3.74. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500; 1995, 6,400; 1996, 6,300; 1997, 6,400; 1998, 6,200; 1999, 6,000. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 5](#).

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

<sup>d</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>f</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>g</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>h</sup>This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms.

<sup>i</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-99

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days													
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.0%	15.1%	15.0%	14.9%	15.6%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites <sup>c</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3
Adjusted <sup>e</sup>	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
PCP <sup>c</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9
Crack <sup>f</sup>	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other cocaine <sup>g</sup>	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates <sup>h</sup>	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2
Stimulants <sup>h</sup>	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>i</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sedatives <sup>h</sup>	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>h</sup>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Methaqualone <sup>h</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>h</sup>	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3
Alcohol <sup>j</sup>	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.1	66.7	67.5	66.9	68.2
Steroids <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	29.2	30.1	29.9	30.9	30.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69, 3.74, and 3.77. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>e</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>f</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>g</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-99.

<sup>h</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>i</sup>This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms.

<sup>j</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

**Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-99

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days													
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1
Stimulants <sup>b</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Alcohol</b>														
Daily <sup>c</sup> 5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.8
	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7	32.6	33.6	34.4	34.1	35.8
<b>Cigarettes</b>														
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.8	20.6	21.9	21.5
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.6	15.6	15.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.69, 3.74, and 3.77. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.2% in all years. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>b</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>c</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Table 3.80

**Reported drinking behaviors among college students**

United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

(Percent reporting the behavior)

Drinking behavior	1993 (N=14,995)	1997 (N=14,520)	1999 (N=13,819)
Abstainer <sup>a</sup>	15.4%	18.9%	19.2%
Nonbinge drinker <sup>b</sup>	40.1	38.2	36.6
Occasional binge drinker <sup>c</sup>	24.7	22.0	21.4
Frequent binge drinker <sup>d</sup>	19.8	20.9	22.7

Note: These data are from the College Alcohol Study, conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health. Random samples of 225 full-time undergraduate college students were provided from each college participating in the study, using probability sampling proportionate to the size of the undergraduate enrollment for the years 1993, 1997, and 1999. The colleges in the study were obtained from the American Council on Education's list of accredited universities, using probability sampling proportionate to the size of the institution. This resulted in the inclusion of a cross-section of institutions in terms of type, size, and location. Only colleges that provided student survey response rates of at least 50% for two of the three study years are included. The data presented are from the 119 colleges that met this requirement. In each of the study years, students were asked about their drinking behaviors in the previous year, month, and 2-week period before completion of the questionnaire. Binge drinking was defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more drinks in a row for women, on one or more occasions during the 2 weeks prior to the study. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Students who did not consume alcohol in the past year.

<sup>b</sup>Students who consumed alcohol in the past year but did not binge in the previous 2-week period.

<sup>c</sup>Students who binged one or two times in the previous 2-week period.

<sup>d</sup>Students who binged three or more times in the previous 2-week period.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 202, Table 2. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.81

**Prevalence of binge drinking among college students**

By selected characteristics, United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

Characteristics	Percent binge drinkers			Percent frequent binge drinkers <sup>a</sup>		
	1993	1997	1999	1993	1997	1999
All students	44.5%	42.9%	44.1%	19.8%	20.9%	22.7%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	50.7	48.3	50.7	22.8	23.8	26.0
Female	39.9	39.3	40.0	17.5	19.0	20.6
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>						
White	48.4	46.9	49.2	22.0	23.6	26.3
Black	15.7	19.1	15.5	6.4	6.6	6.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	22.1	25.3	23.1	7.6	9.4	8.4
Other	38.8	37.4	39.6	15.4	17.2	17.4
Hispanic	39.0	37.9	39.5	15.4	17.2	16.6
Non-Hispanic	44.8	43.3	44.5	20.1	21.3	23.2
<u>Age</u>						
23 years or younger	47.5	45.6	47.0	22.0	23.1	24.8
24 years or older	29.0	28.8	28.1	8.8	9.7	10.8
<u>Year in school</u>						
Freshman	43.5	43.3	42.1	21.1	23.1	22.3
Sophomore	45.7	43.8	44.5	20.1	22.5	24.1
Junior	44.7	44.5	45.9	20.2	20.9	23.2
Senior	44.0	41.3	44.9	19.4	18.7	22.3
<u>Residence</u>						
Dormitory	47.3	45.3	44.5	22.5	22.5	23.0
Fraternity/sorority house	83.1	81.6	78.9	49.4	52.5	51.1
Off campus	41.1	40.2	43.7	17.0	18.8	22.1
Fraternity/sorority member	67.4	65.5	64.7	34.3	38.6	39.6
<u>Binged in high school</u>						
No	32.3	30.9	31.1	10.9	11.3	12.2
Yes	69.7	70.7	73.9	38.2	43.3	46.7
<u>Marital status</u>						
Never married	47.5	45.7	46.9	21.7	22.8	24.4
Married	20.5	18.7	18.3	4.7	5.3	6.4

Note: See Note, table 3.80.

<sup>a</sup>Students who binged three or more times in the previous 2-week period.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), pp. 203, 204. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.82

**Prevalence of binge drinking among college students**

By college characteristics, United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

College characteristics	Percent binge drinkers		
	1993	1997	1999
<u>Size</u>			
Less than 5,000 students	43.3%	42.3%	41.1%
5,001 to 10,000 students	42.9	41.7	45.0
More than 10,000 students	45.6	43.6	45.8
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	50.1	45.5	47.9
North Central	43.2	40.7	42.4
South	48.1	48.0	48.6
West	33.6	34.3	34.4
<u>Location</u>			
Rural/small town	49.7	46.2	48.9
Suburban/urban	41.8	41.1	42.2
<u>Other characteristics</u>			
Commuter school <sup>a</sup>	30.9	31.9	31.4
Not commuter school	46.9	44.7	46.2
Public school	45.0	43.3	44.6
Private school	43.2	42.0	43.1
Religious affiliation	41.3	41.3	42.9
Nonreligious	45.0	43.2	44.6
Women only	28.9	30.6	31.3
Co-ed	45.0	43.6	44.9

Note: See Note, table 3.80.

<sup>a</sup>Commuter schools were defined as schools with 90% or more students living off campus.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 205. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.83

**Drinking behaviors of college students reporting alcohol consumption in past year**

By sex, United States, 1993, 1997, and 1999

(Percent reporting the behavior in the past year)

Drinking behavior	Total			Male			Female		
	1993	1997	1999	1993	1997	1999	1993	1997	1999
Drank on 10 or more occasions in the past 30 days	17.9%	20.6%	22.2%	24.1%	28.2%	30.7%	12.8%	15.2%	16.5%
Usually binges when drinks	40.4	41.6	44.5	43.2	43.2	47.3	38.2	40.5	42.6
Was drunk three or more times in the past month	23.1	28.0	29.3	28.3	33.7	35.9	18.9	23.9	24.8
Drinks to get drunk <sup>a</sup>	39.7	52.4	47.2	45.0	58.5	54.4	35.6	48.3	42.7

Note: See Note, table 3.80. This table includes only those students who reported drinking alcohol in the past year. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Students reporting that getting drunk is an important reason for drinking.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 207, Table 7. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.84

**Alcohol-related problems among college students**

By level of binge drinking, United States, 1999

Problem	Nonbinge drinker <sup>a</sup> (N=5,063)	Level of binge drinking in the past 2 weeks	
		Occasional <sup>b</sup> (N=2,962)	Frequent <sup>c</sup> (N=3,135)
Miss a class	8.8%	30.9%	62.5%
Get behind in school work	9.8	26.0	46.3
Do something you regret	18.0	39.6	62.0
Forget where you were or what you did	10.0	27.2	54.0
Argue with friends	9.7	23.0	42.6
Engage in unplanned sexual activities	7.8	22.3	41.5
Not use protection when you had sex	3.7	9.8	20.4
Damage property	2.3	8.9	22.7
Get into trouble with campus or local police	1.4	5.2	12.7
Get hurt or injured	3.9	10.9	26.6
Require medical treatment for an alcohol overdose	0.3	0.8	0.9
Drove after drinking alcohol	18.6	39.7	56.7
Have five or more different alcohol-related problems	3.5	16.6	48.0

Note: See Note, table 3.80. This table includes only those students who reported drinking alcohol in the past year.

<sup>a</sup>Students who consumed alcohol in the past year but did not binge in the previous 2-week period.

<sup>b</sup>Students who binged one or two times in the previous 2-week period.

<sup>c</sup>Students who binged three or more times in the previous 2-week period.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "College Binge Drinking in the 1990s: A Continuing Problem," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 48 (March 2000), p. 207, Table 8. Published by Heldref Publications, Washington, DC © 2000. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

**College students reporting binge drinking episodes**

United States, 1995, 1996, and 1997

Number of episodes	Percent of students reporting drinking episodes within last 2 weeks		
	1995	1996	1997
None	58.6%	60.0%	54.4%
Once	13.2	13.7	13.8
Twice	10.2	9.5	10.2
3 or more times	18.0	16.8	21.5

Note: These data are from the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, a survey of college students that has collected data from over 1,400 institutions of higher education. The survey was conducted by the Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The data utilized here are from a sample of 93,679 students from 197 institutions, collected during calendar years 1995, 1996, and 1997. One hundred forty-nine of the schools were 4-year institutions and 48 were 2-year schools. Only institutions employing random sampling techniques to collect data representative of their campuses are included. Sixty-nine of these institutions were located in the Northeast, 42 in the South, 39 were in the North Central region, and 47 were in the West. While these data were not obtained through a national probability sample of college students, the figures presented here are generally representative of the 14 million college students in the United States. Comparisons across years should be undertaken with caution because participating institutions varied from year to year (Source, p. 2.).

Source: Cheryl A. Presley, Jami S. Leichter, and Philip W. Meilman, *Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: A Report to College Presidents* (Carbondale, IL: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University, 1998), p. 6, Table 5.

Table 3.86

**College students reporting experiences of violence or harassment and involvement of alcohol or drugs before the experience**

United States, 1995, 1996, and 1997

Question: "Indicate whether any of the following have happened to you within the last year while you were in and around campus. If yes, indicate if you had consumed alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents."

(Percent reporting experience; percent indicating consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before)

	Happened to respondent			Respondent reporting consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before incident <sup>a</sup>		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Threats of physical violence	10.7%	9.4%	10.8%	50.1%	50.6%	57.9%
Ethnic or racial harassment	6.9	7.1	6.7	13.6	11.5	16.1
Actual physical violence	5.2	4.8	5.3	66.0	62.9	69.1
Forced sexual touching or fondling	5.2	4.7	6.2	69.9	70.7	75.8
Unwanted sexual intercourse	3.9	3.4	4.1	78.3	79.8	82.2
Theft involving force or threat of force	1.9	1.8	1.7	46.8	42.2	50.2

Note: See Note, table 3.85.

<sup>a</sup>Percents are of those respondents reporting experiences of violence or harassment.

Source: Cheryl A. Presley, Jami S. Leichter, and Philip W. Meilman, *Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: A Report to College Presidents* (Carbondale, IL: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University, 1998), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during lifetime**

By type of drug, United States, 1985, 1988, and 1990-98

(Percent reporting use during lifetime)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)	1997 (N=24,505)	1998 (N=25,500)
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	34.4%	34.0%	34.2%	34.1%	33.3%	34.2%	34.4%	34.2%	34.8%	35.6%	35.8%
Marijuana and hashish	29.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.2	31.0	31.1	31.0	32.0	32.9	33.0
Cocaine	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6
Crack	NA	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0
Inhalants	7.9	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8
Hallucinogens	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.7	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.9
Heroin	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	15.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	11.0	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.2
Stimulants	7.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Sedatives	4.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1
Tranquilizers	7.6	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.5
Analgesics	7.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.3
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>c</sup>	22.4	19.3	19.5	19.8	18.9	19.7	18.8	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.9
Alcohol	84.9	84.0	82.2	83.6	81.9	82.6	84.2	82.3	82.6	81.9	81.3

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1998, the sample consisted of 25,500 persons. The 1998 survey is the 18th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented above and in tables 3.88 and 3.89 were adjusted to account for the new methodology employed in 1994. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 28; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year**

By type of drug, United States, 1985, 1988, and 1990-98

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)	1997 (N=24,505)	1998 (N=25,500)
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	16.3%	12.4%	11.7%	11.1%	9.7%	10.3%	10.8%	10.7%	10.8%	11.2%	10.6%
Marijuana and hashish	13.6	9.8	9.4	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.0	8.6
Cocaine	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
Crack	NA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Inhalants	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Hallucinogens	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	6.2	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6
Stimulants	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Sedatives	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tranquilizers	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Analgesics	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>c</sup>	9.7	7.5	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9
Alcohol	72.9	68.1	66.0	68.1	64.7	66.5	66.9	65.4	64.9	64.1	64.0

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 29; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 65. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month**

By type of drug, United States, 1985, 1988, and 1990-98

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)	1997 (N=24,505)	1998 (N=25,500)
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	12.1%	7.7%	6.7%	6.6%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%
Marijuana and hashish	9.7	6.2	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0
Cocaine	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Crack	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Inhalants	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical use of any											
psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
Stimulants	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sedatives	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Analgesics	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Any illicit drug other than											
marijuana <sup>c</sup>	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Alcohol	60.2	54.9	52.6	52.2	49.0	50.8	53.9	52.2	51.0	51.4	51.7
"Binge" alcohol use <sup>d</sup>	20.2	15.0	14.4	15.5	14.5	14.6	16.5	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.6
Heavy alcohol use <sup>d</sup>	8.3	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

<sup>d</sup>"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 30; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 67. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during lifetime**

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998

(Percent reporting use during lifetime)

Type of drug	Age group											
	12 to 17 years			18 to 25 years			26 to 34 years			35 years and older		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	22.1%	23.7%	21.3%	48.0%	45.4%	48.1%	53.1%	50.8%	50.6%	29.0%	31.5%	31.8%
Marijuana and hashish	16.8	18.9	17.0	44.0	41.5	44.6	50.5	47.9	47.9	27.0	29.4	29.4
Cocaine	1.9	3.0	2.2	10.2	8.9	10.0	20.9	18.4	17.1	8.9	9.9	10.4
Crack	0.7	1.3	0.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.4	3.6	3.9	1.6	1.4	1.7
Inhalants	5.9	7.2	6.1	10.8	10.1	10.8	8.3	8.3	9.1	3.6	3.8	3.8
Hallucinogens	5.6	6.5	5.3	16.3	15.0	17.4	15.4	15.1	13.2	7.3	7.4	8.2
PCP	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.2	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.9
LSD	NA	5.2	4.2	NA	13.2	14.0	NA	11.8	10.6	NA	5.9	6.5
Heroin	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
Nonmedical use of any												
psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	6.8	7.0	5.6	12.7	11.5	11.4	13.4	11.7	11.5	8.3	8.3	8.8
Stimulants	2.2	2.3	1.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	6.5	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8
Sedatives	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.5
Tranquilizers	1.7	2.1	1.7	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.8	4.7	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.2
Analgesics	5.5	5.2	4.6	8.9	7.5	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.6	4.2	3.9	4.5
Any illicit drug other than												
marijuana <sup>c</sup>	13.0	14.2	12.0	26.6	24.6	26.4	30.2	28.4	27.2	15.1	16.0	16.4
Alcohol	38.8	39.7	37.3	83.8	83.5	83.2	90.3	88.9	88.2	87.8	87.0	86.6

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 35-37; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 69-72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.91

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year**

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Type of drug	Age group											
	12 to 17 years			18 to 25 years			26 to 34 years			35 years and older		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	16.7%	18.8%	16.4%	26.8%	25.3%	27.4%	14.6%	14.3%	12.7%	5.3%	6.1%	5.5%
Marijuana and hashish	13.0	15.8	14.1	23.8	22.3	24.1	11.3	11.2	9.7	3.8	4.4	4.1
Cocaine	1.4	2.2	1.7	4.7	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.9
Crack	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Inhalants	4.0	4.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	4.3	4.7	3.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
PCP	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	B	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
LSD	NA	2.9	2.6	NA	3.7	3.4	NA	0.5	0.3	NA	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	B	0.2	0.0
Nonmedical use of any												
psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	4.7	5.0	3.7	6.7	5.8	6.4	4.2	3.7	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Stimulants	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Sedatives	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tranquilizers	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Analgesics	3.7	3.6	3.1	4.9	3.8	4.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>c</sup>	9.3	10.0	7.5	12.7	12.1	13.4	7.2	6.8	6.1	2.7	3.0	2.4
Alcohol	32.7	34.0	31.8	75.3	75.1	74.2	77.2	74.6	74.5	64.9	64.1	64.6

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 35-37; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 69-72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month**

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	Age group											
	12 to 17 years			18 to 25 years			26 to 34 years			35 years and older		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	9.0%	11.4%	9.9%	15.6%	14.7%	16.1%	8.4%	7.4%	7.0%	2.9%	3.6%	3.3%
Marijuana and hashish	7.1	9.4	8.3	13.2	12.8	13.8	6.3	6.0	5.5	2.0	2.6	2.5
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Crack	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Inhalants	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hallucinogens	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
PCP	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	B	B	B	B	0.1	0.0
LSD	NA	0.7	0.8	NA	1.0	1.2	NA	0.1	0.0	NA	B	0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	B	0.2	0.0
Nonmedical use of any												
psychotherapeutic <sup>b</sup>	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7
Stimulants	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	B	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Analgesics	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>c</sup>	4.6	5.2	4.0	6.3	5.4	6.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
Alcohol	18.8	20.5	19.1	60.0	58.4	60.0	61.6	60.2	60.9	51.7	52.8	53.1
"Binge" alcohol use <sup>d</sup>	7.2	8.3	7.7	32.0	28.0	31.7	22.8	23.1	22.0	11.3	11.7	11.9
Heavy alcohol use <sup>d</sup>	2.9	3.1	2.9	12.9	11.1	13.8	7.1	7.5	7.2	3.8	4.0	4.4

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.<sup>b</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.<sup>c</sup>Includes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.<sup>d</sup>"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1997** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 35-37; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 69-72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

**Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month among persons age 12 to 17**

By type of drug, United States, 1985 and 1991-98

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Any illicit drug <sup>a</sup>	13.2%	5.8%	5.3%	5.7%	8.2%	10.9%	9.0%	11.4%	9.9%
Marijuana	10.2	3.6	3.4	4.0	6.0	8.2	7.1	9.4	8.3
Cocaine	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
Alcohol	41.2	27.0	20.9	23.9	21.6	21.1	18.8	20.5	19.1
"Binge" alcohol use <sup>b</sup>	21.9	13.2	10.0	11.0	8.3	7.9	7.2	8.3	7.7
Heavy alcohol use <sup>b</sup>	9.5	6.0	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>b</sup>"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 73-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

**Estimated prevalence of drug use during the past year**

By age group and family income, United States, 1998

(Percent reporting use during past year)

	Total	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
<u>Any illicit drug use in past year<sup>a</sup></u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	18.2%	21.2%	36.9%	22.2%	6.2%
\$9,000 to \$19,999	10.5	17.2	26.2	15.9	3.6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	10.7	16.8	24.4	12.3	6.1
\$40,000 to \$74,999	9.9	15.3	23.9	11.2	6.4
\$75,000 and over	9.0	15.9	31.8	12.1	4.4
<u>Used marijuana in past year</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	15.3	19.9	32.9	17.1	4.0
\$9,000 to \$19,999	8.3	14.3	22.6	12.5	2.3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8.8	13.9	21.2	9.5	4.9
\$40,000 to \$74,999	7.9	13.6	21.0	8.2	4.7
\$75,000 and over	7.3	13.2	28.8	9.6	3.2
<u>Used cocaine in past year</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	3.7	2.9	6.1	5.2	2.1
\$9,000 to \$19,999	1.9	1.8	3.7	4.0	0.9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1.7	2.0	4.1	2.6	0.9
\$40,000 to \$74,999	1.7	1.5	4.1	2.8	1.0
\$75,000 and over	1.1	1.0	6.9	1.0	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), p. 176. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Alcohol			Marijuana		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within past 30 days		Within past year	Within past 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	81.3%	64.0%	51.7%	33.0%	8.6%	5.0%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	85.2	68.3	58.7	38.5	10.8	6.7
Female	77.6	60.0	45.1	27.9	6.5	3.5
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>						
White	85.2	67.8	55.3	35.5	8.4	5.0
Black	71.7	50.4	39.8	30.2	10.6	6.6
Hispanic	70.8	58.5	45.4	23.2	8.2	4.5
<b>Age</b>						
12 to 17 years	37.3	31.8	19.1	17.0	14.1	8.3
18 to 25 years	83.2	74.2	60.0	44.6	24.1	13.8
26 to 34 years	88.2	74.5	60.9	47.9	9.7	5.5
35 years and older	86.6	64.6	53.1	29.4	4.1	2.5
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast	85.2	69.8	55.8	33.9	8.3	4.7
North Central	85.2	70.4	57.8	33.9	9.1	5.5
South	77.6	57.3	45.8	29.2	7.6	4.5
West	79.6	62.9	50.9	37.3	9.8	5.7

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 25-29, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Cocaine <sup>a</sup>			Crack		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within past 30 days		Within past year	Within past 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	10.6%	1.7%	0.8%	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	13.1	2.3	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.2
Female	8.2	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.2
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>						
White	11.4	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.1
Black	8.5	1.9	1.3	4.2	1.3	0.9
Hispanic	8.9	2.3	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.3
<b>Age</b>						
12 to 17 years	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2
18 to 25 years	10.0	4.7	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.3
26 to 34 years	17.1	2.7	1.2	3.9	0.7	0.3
35 years and older	10.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.1
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast	11.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.1
North Central	9.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.1
South	8.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	0.5	0.2
West	14.7	2.5	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>The estimates for cocaine include crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 31-41. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants and hallucinogens**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Inhalants			Hallucinogens <sup>a</sup>		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within past 30 days		Within past year	Within past 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	5.8%	0.9%	0.3%	9.9%	1.6%	0.7%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	7.9	1.3	0.5	12.6	2.0	0.8
Female	3.7	0.6	0.2	7.4	1.3	0.6
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>						
White	6.6	1.0	0.3	11.5	1.8	0.8
Black	2.2	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.4	0.2
Hispanic	4.1	0.9	0.4	5.3	1.6	0.7
<b>Age</b>						
12 to 17 years	6.1	2.9	1.1	5.3	3.8	1.8
18 to 25 years	10.8	3.2	1.1	17.4	7.2	2.7
26 to 34 years	9.1	0.5	0.1	13.2	1.1	0.4
35 years and older	3.8	0.2	0.1	8.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast	6.7	0.8	0.3	8.7	1.5	0.6
North Central	6.1	0.8	0.3	10.7	2.1	1.1
South	4.2	0.8	0.3	7.6	1.2	0.5
West	7.1	1.3	0.4	13.8	1.9	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 43-53. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of psychotherapeutics, stimulants, and tranquilizers**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	Any psychotherapeutics <sup>a</sup>			Stimulants			Tranquilizers		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within past year	Within past 30 days		Within past year	Within past 30 days		Within past year	Within past 30 days
Total (N=25,500)	9.2%	2.6%	1.1%	4.4%	0.7%	0.3%	3.5%	0.9%	0.3%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	11.1	3.2	1.4	5.7	0.9	0.4	4.3	1.1	0.4
Female	7.6	2.1	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.7	0.2
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>									
White	10.3	2.8	1.2	5.0	0.7	0.3	3.9	1.0	0.3
Black	6.6	2.1	1.1	2.9	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.1
Hispanic	6.3	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.3
<b>Age</b>									
12 to 17 years	5.6	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.3
18 to 25 years	11.4	6.4	2.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	5.1	2.7	1.0
26 to 34 years	11.5	3.1	1.3	5.1	0.6	0.2	4.6	1.1	0.5
35 years and older	8.8	1.5	0.7	4.8	0.4	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.1
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast	9.8	2.0	0.9	4.7	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.7	0.2
North Central	7.9	2.4	1.0	3.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.6	0.2
South	8.5	2.7	1.1	3.5	0.7	0.2	3.8	1.1	0.3
West	11.4	3.5	1.6	6.3	1.1	0.6	4.0	0.9	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 55-65, 73-77. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

**Estimated prevalence and use during the past year of PCP, LSD, heroin, and needle use**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1998

	PCP		LSD		Heroin		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=25,500)	3.5%	0.2%	7.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	4.4	0.1	10.2	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.7	0.2
Female	2.7	0.2	5.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	3.9	0.2	9.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.1
Black	2.8	0.1	4.0	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.5	0.1
Hispanic	2.0	0.2	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	1.2	0.6	4.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
18 to 25 years	3.0	0.4	14.0	3.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4
26 to 34 years	4.0	B	10.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1
35 years and older	3.9	0.1	6.5	0.1	1.3	B	1.5	0.1
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	3.6	0.1	6.8	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.1
North Central	4.1	0.1	8.9	1.3	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
South	2.5	0.2	6.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.1
West	4.4	0.1	10.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.87. "Needle use" is derived from questions about use of any illegal or nonprescribed drug(s) with a needle; primarily includes heroin, cocaine, and stimulants. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 103-106. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

**Full-time workers age 18 to 49 reporting illicit drug or heavy alcohol use during past month**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994 and 1997

	Illicit drug use <sup>a</sup>		Heavy alcohol use <sup>b</sup>	
	1994	1997	1994	1997
Total	7.6%	7.7%	8.4%	7.6%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	9.3	9.8	11.9	11.1
Female	5.2	4.6	3.3	2.5
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.1
Black, non-Hispanic	6.5	6.2	5.2	4.4
Hispanic	5.6	5.2	8.8	9.8
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 25 years	12.4	13.5	13.6	11.7
26 to 34 years	8.6	7.2	8.9	7.9
35 to 49 years	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
<b>Education</b>				
Less than high school	9.7	11.2	13.2	14.7
High school graduate	8.3	7.9	10.0	7.1
Some college	7.5	8.7	8.3	7.3
College graduate	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.8
<b>Personal income</b>				
Less than \$9,000	13.3	14.5	9.3	9.1
\$9,000 to \$19,999	9.5	8.6	10.8	9.4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
\$40,000 to \$74,999	4.4	6.7	8.1	8.1
\$75,000 and over	12.1	9.3	5.7	2.1
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	7.6	5.6	8.1	8.0
North Central	7.4	9.0	11.1	8.8
South	8.2	7.1	8.4	7.2
West	6.7	9.3	5.6	6.8

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In 1994 and 1997, the survey included a special workplace questionnaire to examine the prevalence of drug and alcohol use, and a variety of employment-related issues. These data are based on 7,055 respondents in 1994 and 7,957 respondents in 1997, age 18 to 49, who reported that they were working full-time (35 hours or more per week) at the time they were interviewed. Part-time workers are excluded. For information on survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Illicit drug use was defined as any nonmedical use of marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics, inhalants, and opiates in the past 30 days. The use of over-the-counter drugs was not included.

<sup>b</sup>Heavy alcohol use was defined as having five or more drinks on the same occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs: Results from the 1994 and 1997 NHSDA*, Analytic Series: A-11 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.101

**Full-time workers age 18 to 49 reporting illicit drug or heavy alcohol use during past month**

By occupational category, United States, 1994 and 1997

Occupational category	Illicit drug use <sup>a</sup>		Heavy alcohol use <sup>b</sup>	
	1994	1997	1994	1997
Total	7.6%	7.7%	8.4%	7.5%
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.5	8.9	6.5	7.1
Professional specialty	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.4
Technicians and related support	5.5	7.0	6.2	5.1
Sales	11.4	9.1	8.3	4.1
Administrative support	5.9	3.2	3.5	5.1
Protective service	3.2	3.0	6.3	7.8
Food preparation, waitstaff, and bartenders	11.4	18.7	12.2	15.0
Other service	5.6	12.5	5.1	11.4
Precision production repair	7.9	4.4	13.1	11.6
Construction	15.6	14.1	17.6	12.4
Extractive and precision production	8.6	4.4	12.9	5.5
Machine operators and inspectors	10.5	8.9	13.5	9.0
Transportation and material moving	5.3	10.0	13.1	10.8
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	10.6	6.5	15.7	13.5

Note: See Note, table 3.100. The NHSDA uses the U.S. Department of Labor's Standard Occupational Codes (SOC) to classify occupations into categories. The above 14 categories are based on the most numerous SOCs occurring in the NHSDA sample. The category "military" is excluded since the NHSDA does not include active military personnel as part of its target population. Workers in the occupation group "farmers, fishing, and forestry" also are excluded from the analysis because there were too few in the NHSDA sample to yield precise estimates (Source, p. 20). For information on survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Illicit drug use was defined as any nonmedical use of marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics, inhalants, and opiates in the past 30 days. The use of over-the-counter drugs was not included.

<sup>b</sup>Heavy alcohol use was defined as having five or more drinks on the same occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs: Results from the 1994 and 1997 NHSDA*, Analytic Series: A-11 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 26.

Table 3.102

**Full-time workers age 18 to 49 reporting selected workplace experiences**

By illicit drug or heavy alcohol use during past month, United States, 1994 and 1997

Workplace experience	Illicit drug use <sup>a</sup>				Heavy alcohol use <sup>b</sup>			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	1994	1997	1994	1997	1994	1997	1994	1997
Worked for three or more employers in the past year	8.9%	9.3%	4.0%	4.3%	7.8%	8.0%	4.0%	4.4%
Missed 2 or more days of work in the past month due to illness or injury	10.9	12.8	9.1	8.5	9.5	12.4	9.2	8.5
Skipped 1 or more days of work in the past month	12.1	12.9	6.0	5.0	10.9	11.3	6.1	5.1
Voluntarily left an employer in the past year	25.8	24.8	13.6	15.4	21.7	19.7	13.9	15.8
Fired by an employer in the past year	4.6	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.6	0.9	1.4	1.4
Had a workplace accident in the past year	7.7	5.1	5.6	5.5	7.7	8.5	5.6	5.3

Note: See Note, table 3.100. For information on survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Illicit drug use was defined as any nonmedical use of marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics, inhalants, and opiates in the past 30 days. The use of over-the-counter drugs was not included.

<sup>b</sup>Heavy alcohol use was defined as having five or more drinks on the same occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs: Results from the 1994 and 1997 NHSDA**, Analytic Series: A-11 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 31.

Table 3.103

**Prevalence of illicit drug use among military personnel**

By branch of service and recency of use, United States, selected years 1980-98

Branch of service and recency of use	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998
<u>Total</u>							
Past 30 days	27.6%	19.0%	8.9%	4.8%	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%
Past 12 months	36.7	26.6	13.4	8.9	6.2	6.5	6.0
<u>Army</u>							
Past 30 days	30.7	26.2	11.5	6.9	3.9	4.0	4.5
Past 12 months	39.4	32.4	16.6	11.8	7.7	9.2	9.8
<u>Navy</u>							
Past 30 days	33.7	16.2	10.3	5.4	4.0	3.6	1.8
Past 12 months	43.2	28.1	15.9	11.3	6.6	7.3	4.2
<u>Marine Corps</u>							
Past 30 days	37.7	20.6	9.9	4.0	5.6	3.6	3.3
Past 12 months	48.0	29.9	14.7	7.8	10.7	7.3	7.2
<u>Air Force</u>							
Past 30 days	14.5	11.9	4.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Past 12 months	23.4	16.4	7.2	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.4

Note: These data are from a series of seven surveys sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense. All military personnel who were on active duty at the time of data collection for each survey year were included in the sampling frames, except for recruits, academy cadets, and persons who were absent without leave, incarcerated, or undergoing a permanent change of station. The final sample for the 1998 survey consisted of 17,264 military personnel (5,449 Army, 3,930 Navy, 3,622 Marine Corps, and 4,263 Air Force) who completed anonymous self-administered questionnaires. Participants were selected to represent males and females in all pay grades of the active force throughout the world. Data primarily were collected from participants in group sessions at military installations or by mail for those not attending the sessions. The overall response rate for 1998 was 59%. The data were weighted to represent all active-duty personnel.

Illicit drug use was defined as nonmedical use of marijuana/hashish, phencyclidine (PCP), LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines or other stimulants, tranquilizers or other depressants, barbiturates or other sedatives, heroin or other opiates, analgesics or other narcotics, inhalants, designer drugs, and anabolic steroids.

Source: Robert M. Bray et al., **Highlights: 1998 Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel** [Online.] Available: <http://www.tricare.osd.mil/analysis/surveys/98survey/survey5.html#5> [June 14, 1999]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.104

**Prevalence of illicit drug use among military personnel**

By branch of service, type of drug, and recency of use, United States, 1998

Type of drug and recency of use	Branch of service				
	Total	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
<u>Any illicit drugs<sup>a</sup></u>					
Past 30 days	2.7%	4.5%	1.8%	3.3%	1.2%
Past 12 months	6.0	9.8	4.2	7.2	2.4
<u>Any illicit drug except marijuana<sup>b</sup></u>					
Past 30 days	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.6	0.9
Past 12 months	3.4	4.9	2.8	4.5	1.8
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>					
Past 30 days	1.4	2.7	0.7	1.4	0.4
Past 12 months	4.2	7.7	2.5	5.2	1.1
<u>Cocaine</u>					
Past 30 days	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1
Past 12 months	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.6	0.3
<u>PCP</u>					
Past 30 days	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Past 12 months	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
<u>LSD/hallucinogens</u>					
Past 30 days	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2
Past 12 months	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.4
<u>Amphetamines/stimulants</u>					
Past 30 days	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2
Past 12 months	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.3
<u>Tranquilizers</u>					
Past 30 days	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2
Past 12 months	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.4
<u>Barbiturates/sedatives</u>					
Past 30 days	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
Past 12 months	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3
<u>Heroin/other opiates</u>					
Past 30 days	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Past 12 months	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1
<u>Analgesics</u>					
Past 30 days	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4
Past 12 months	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
<u>Inhalants</u>					
Past 30 days	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1
Past 12 months	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.4
<u>"Designer" drugs</u>					
Past 30 days	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1
Past 12 months	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3
<u>Anabolic steroids</u>					
Past 30 days	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
Past 12 months	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.103.

<sup>a</sup>Nonmedical use one or more times of any of the listed classes of drugs, excluding steroids.<sup>b</sup>Nonmedical use one or more times of any of the listed classes of drugs, excluding marijuana and steroids.Source: Robert M. Bray et al., *Highlights: 1998 Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel* [Online.] Available:<http://www.tricare.osd.mil/analysis/surveys/98survey/survey5.html#5> [June 14, 1999]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.105

**Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use**

By type of problem and frequency of use, United States, 1998

Type of problem	Alcohol		Marijuana		Cocaine	
	Used in	Heavy use in	Used in	Used on	Used in	Used on
	past year (N=14,596)	past month <sup>a</sup> (N=1,502)	past year (N=3,444)	12 or more days in past year (N=1,934)	past year (N=709)	12 or more days in past year (N=268)
Wanted or tried to cut down but couldn't	6.4%	24.6%	11.6%	16.6%	16.6%	B
Built up tolerance	10.9	42.3	20.5	33.2	11.2	B
Spent month or more on drug	12.9	45.1	27.8	42.2	18.0	32.1%
Used drug more often or in larger amounts than intended	12.1	45.3	19.5	30.2	15.5	30.0
Reduced important activities such as work or school	3.2	14.2	6.6	10.3	16.6	34.3
Caused emotional or psychological problems	4.1	17.6	13.6	17.8	18.8	34.3
Caused health problems	2.3	10.9	7.0	10.4	8.9	B
Any of the above problems	22.8	66.4	42.4	58.6	37.8	55.8
Two or more of the above problems	12.9	51.8	26.5	40.5	23.7	42.7
Three or more of the above problems	7.7	36.1	17.4	27.7	18.0	B

Note: See Note, table 3.87. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems and respondents indicating no past year use are excluded from this table. Therefore, these data may represent conservative estimates of drug-related problems. (Source, pp. 132, 133.)  
For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), pp. 136-138.  
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

Table 3.106

**Estimated prevalence of criminal behaviors**

By age group and past year drug and alcohol use, United States, 1998

Criminal behaviors	Total	Any illicit drug use in past year <sup>a</sup>		Drunk more than 51 days in past year	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
<u>Any behavior</u>					
12 to 17 years	29.7%	57.0%	24.4%	74.7%	28.6%
18 years and older	8.4	21.2	7.0	26.2	7.7
<u>Stole or tried to steal something worth more than \$50</u>					
12 to 17 years	4.4	16.9	2.0	32.5	3.7
18 years and older	0.8	4.5	0.4	6.0	0.6
<u>Sold illegal drugs</u>					
12 to 17 years	3.5	17.3	0.8	36.0	2.6
18 years and older	1.2	9.5	0.2	10.8	0.8
<u>Carried a handgun</u>					
12 to 17 years	2.5	8.4	1.4	14.3	2.2
18 years and older	6.7	10.6	6.2	12.6	6.4
<u>Attacked someone with the intent to seriously hurt them</u>					
12 to 17 years	6.8	19.9	4.3	28.8	6.2
18 years and older	1.3	6.7	0.7	9.6	1.0
<u>Got into a serious fight at school or work</u>					
12 to 17 years	20.2	35.7	17.2	B	19.4
18 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Took part in a gang fight</u>					
12 to 17 years	14.4	29.2	11.5	40.5	13.7
18 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes use at least once in the past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), pp. 179, 180. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.107

**Drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1990-98

Patient and episode characteristics	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total number of drug episodes <sup>a</sup>	371,208	393,968	433,493	460,910	518,521	513,633	514,347	527,058	542,544
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	172,976	189,455	219,607	231,721	263,334	256,137	257,658	269,965	281,355
Female	194,028	200,972	210,051	224,526	250,333	252,162	251,072	252,229	256,230
<u>Age</u>									
12 to 17 years	49,109	47,494	46,822	50,039	60,472	60,722	63,949	61,437	59,086
18 to 25 years	92,236	92,410	96,307	98,276	112,262	103,708	98,625	104,647	103,438
26 to 34 years	111,980	121,354	133,506	138,634	151,195	144,003	139,634	138,897	138,483
35 years and older	115,954	130,852	154,570	171,257	190,145	202,316	210,105	218,630	239,172
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>									
White	217,191	221,541	235,643	245,243	279,312	277,637	274,057	284,242	295,447
Black	88,317	106,914	122,880	126,929	141,171	139,389	135,332	134,896	136,481
Hispanic	29,834	33,082	42,174	48,233	50,438	47,360	55,032	52,707	57,162
Other race <sup>b</sup>	3,631	4,298	4,892	5,844	6,050	5,536	6,020	6,097	5,382
Race unknown	32,236	28,133	27,905	34,660	41,550	43,709	43,905	49,115	48,072
<u>Drug use motive</u>									
Recreational use	29,817	30,362	35,008	36,421	43,948	46,207	53,873	56,075	57,035
Dependence	96,346	114,009	135,280	144,152	165,541	163,991	167,470	178,561	189,094
Suicide	172,816	172,710	172,403	180,212	199,773	201,120	191,410	191,481	189,897
Other/unknown motive <sup>c</sup>	72,230	76,887	90,801	100,125	109,259	102,315	101,595	100,941	106,518
<u>Reason for emergency department contact</u>									
Unexpected reaction	37,276	41,246	52,588	54,569	66,595	57,382	61,902	68,687	71,180
Overdose	224,824	224,189	232,674	243,765	269,573	271,722	252,915	244,924	245,164
Chronic effects	37,069	43,964	46,865	50,180	56,010	60,166	53,467	49,273	50,110
Seeking detoxification	31,070	36,704	44,815	47,398	52,213	50,483	59,923	67,888	73,043
Withdrawal	8,159	7,166	9,851	11,125	14,025	15,127	15,013	15,176	17,979
Other/unknown reason	32,809	40,699	46,700	53,872	60,105	58,754	71,127	81,110	85,068

Note: These data were collected through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes from a stratified random sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, [see Appendix 8](#).

<sup>a</sup>Total includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

<sup>c</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Year-End 1997 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-6, p. 70; **Year-End 1998**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-11, p. 74 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

**Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1990, 1995, and 1998

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug											
	Marijuana/hashish			Heroin/morphine			Cocaine/crack			Methamphetamine/speed		
	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998
Total number of drug mentions <sup>a</sup>	15,706	45,271	76,870	33,884	70,838	77,645	80,355	135,801	172,014	5,236	15,936	11,491
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	10,833	31,280	50,796	22,867	49,166	52,464	52,213	89,698	112,386	3,486	10,324	6,809
Female	4,686	13,216	25,289	10,691	20,779	24,586	27,150	44,679	58,181	1,736	5,485	4,536
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 17 years	2,170	7,974	13,135	182	404	909	1,859	2,051	4,309	716	1,438	1,081
18 to 25 years	5,782	14,803	22,907	4,654	8,550	11,446	19,614	21,116	24,508	1,737	4,788	3,482
26 to 34 years	5,556	12,477	19,770	13,127	22,869	21,460	35,639	54,953	59,010	1,742	5,482	3,689
35 years and older	2,160	9,879	20,796	15,850	38,919	43,714	23,054	57,348	83,729	975	4,221	3,233
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White	7,835	20,882	38,436	13,667	27,071	29,591	24,100	40,018	52,955	3,890	10,260	8,454
Black	5,207	16,910	24,452	12,313	27,253	27,846	43,010	73,417	84,558	484	927	490
Hispanic	1,315	3,741	7,666	5,195	9,838	11,519	6,627	11,502	21,209	396	2,865	B
Other race <sup>b</sup>	140	401	497	143	367	643	344	541	819	34	409	82
Race unknown	1,209	3,337	5,819	2,566	6,310	8,047	6,274	10,323	12,472	432	1,474	985
<b>Drug use motive</b>												
Recreational use	4,432	12,310	19,628	3,061	5,277	4,361	12,321	16,335	23,169	1,461	3,471	2,822
Dependence	5,978	18,144	26,772	26,017	55,551	62,227	50,831	86,749	105,388	1,949	7,247	6,326
Suicide	1,124	4,425	9,045	1,164	2,571	3,522	5,203	12,072	15,655	661	1,098	805
Other/unknown motive <sup>c</sup>	4,173	10,393	21,425	3,642	7,439	7,535	11,999	20,644	27,802	1,164	4,120	1,538
<b>Reason for emergency department contact</b>												
Unexpected reaction	4,789	12,017	18,008	3,738	6,224	8,003	18,441	25,936	35,244	1,626	5,168	4,110
Overdose	2,437	7,743	14,218	7,885	15,924	15,706	11,022	21,251	25,949	1,292	4,055	2,052
Chronic effects	2,045	6,447	6,679	8,635	17,704	15,763	15,366	31,143	25,634	959	2,879	1,585
Seeking detoxification	2,816	7,166	11,794	6,648	16,334	22,034	22,770	33,565	49,181	290	1,098	1,287
Withdrawal	203	427	1,271	3,667	8,308	8,823	1,507	3,475	3,931	B	B	B
Other/unknown reason	3,415	11,473	24,899	3,311	6,345	7,316	11,248	20,432	32,075	879	1,816	1,915

Note: See Note, table 3.107. For 1990, there was an estimated total of 371,208 drug abuse-related emergency department episodes involving 635,460 drug mentions; for 1995, an estimated total of 513,633 episodes involving 901,206 drug mentions; and for 1998, an estimated total of 542,544 episodes involving 982,856 drug mentions. A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency department drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the total number of episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors. (Source, 1997, p. 6; 1998, pp. 11, 47.)

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Total includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

<sup>c</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Year-End 1997 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-6, pp. 74, 76, 78, 80; **Year-End 1998**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-11, pp. 78, 80, 82, 84 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

**Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**

By patient characteristics, United States, 1990, 1995, and 1998

Patient characteristics	Type of drug											
	Marijuana/hashish			Heroin/morphine			Cocaine/crack			Methamphetamine/speed		
	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998
Total rate of drug mentions <sup>a</sup>	7	20	32	15	30	32	36	58	72	2	7	5
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	10	28	44	21	44	45	49	80	97	3	9	6
Female	4	11	20	9	17	20	24	37	47	2	5	4
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 17 years	11	36	57	1	2	4	9	9	19	4	7	5
18 to 25 years	20	54	83	16	31	41	68	76	88	6	17	13
26 to 34 years	15	35	58	34	64	63	93	154	173	5	15	11
35 years and older	2	8	16	14	31	33	20	46	63	1	3	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.108. Rates have been rounded by the Source to the nearest whole number. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Year-End 1997 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-6, pp. 102, 104, 106, 108; **Year-End 1998**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-11, pp. 106, 108, 110, 112 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Total rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Table 3.110

**Reported alcohol use**

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-99

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61
1996	61	66	55
1997	61	63	58
1999	64	70	58

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 1999 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,039 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Sept. 23-26, 1999. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., **The Gallup Report**, Report No. 288, p. 14; **The Gallup Poll Monthly**, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); **The Gallup Poll** (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.111

Reported alcohol use		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1999		
Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"		
	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	64%	36%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	70	30
Female	58	42
<u>Race</u>		
White	66	34
Black	49	51
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	49	51
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	65	35
30 to 49 years	69	30
50 to 64 years	65	35
50 years and older	56	44
65 years and older	46	54
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	76	24
College graduate	79	21
Some college	67	33
High school or less	52	47
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	80	20
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	79	21
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	39
\$20,000 to \$29,999	62	38
Under \$20,000	40	60
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	68	32
Suburban area	65	34
Rural area	54	45
<u>Region</u>		
East	70	29
Midwest	66	33
South	55	45
West	64	36
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	64	36
Democrat	61	39
Independent	65	33

Note: See Note, table 3.110. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.112

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1999		
Question: "Do you sometimes drink more alcoholic beverages than you think you should?"		
	Yes	No
National	24%	76%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	29	71
Female	18	82
<u>Race</u>		
White	25	75
Black	11	89
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	16	84
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	31	69
30 to 49 years	25	75
50 to 64 years	26	74
50 years and older	18	82
65 years and older	6	94
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	25	75
College graduate	23	76
Some college	23	77
High school or less	24	76
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	27	73
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	25	75
\$30,000 to \$49,999	22	78
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	77
Under \$20,000	23	77
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	27	73
Suburban area	20	80
Rural area	26	74
<u>Region</u>		
East	24	76
Midwest	26	74
South	24	76
West	20	80
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	28	72
Democrat	22	78
Independent	21	79

Note: See Note, table 3.110. This question was asked of the 64% of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" presented in table 3.111. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.113

**Respondents reporting alcohol use in the past month**

By age group, level of use, and selected characteristics, United States, 1998

(Percent reporting use in past month)

	Age group					
	Under 21 years (N=9,759)			21 years and older (N=15,741)		
	Any use	"Binge" use <sup>a</sup>	Heavy use <sup>a</sup>	Any use	"Binge" use <sup>a</sup>	Heavy use <sup>a</sup>
Total	30.6%	14.8%	6.8%	55.6%	15.1%	5.5%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	32.5	18.1	9.2	63.9	23.3	9.3
Female	28.6	11.4	4.2	48.0	7.7	2.0
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	33.4	18.0	8.4	58.8	15.7	5.4
Black, non-Hispanic	22.9	5.7	2.2	44.1	12.2	5.3
Hispanic	27.7	11.9	5.4	50.0	15.8	6.5
<b>Population density<sup>b</sup></b>						
Large metro	26.7	11.2	4.5	58.6	14.8	5.0
Small metro	34.8	18.5	8.6	56.9	15.8	6.1
Nonmetro	30.5	15.2	7.7	47.4	14.8	5.5
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast	31.4	14.5	5.7	59.8	12.7	3.8
North Central	37.3	19.2	10.7	61.8	19.7	8.0
South	27.7	13.1	5.5	49.1	14.0	5.3
West	27.3	13.0	5.2	55.6	14.4	4.5
<b>Education<sup>c</sup></b>						
Less than high school	46.8	24.6	12.4	39.7	13.6	7.0
High school graduate	52.9	28.7	14.6	52.3	15.2	5.7
Some college	60.5	34.7	16.1	60.0	15.9	5.9
College graduate	B	B	B	65.5	15.3	4.0
<b>Current employment<sup>c</sup></b>						
Full-time	60.1	36.0	20.3	62.5	20.2	7.1
Part-time	52.4	28.5	10.9	59.4	12.9	4.3
Unemployed	60.5	22.5	11.4	59.5	21.7	10.0
Other <sup>d</sup>	45.4	25.5	13.2	41.7	6.4	2.5

Note: See Note, table 3.87. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users. Respondents with missing data on binge or heavy alcohol use in past 30 days were treated as nonbinge/nonheavy alcohol users and included in the "any use" category.

<sup>b</sup>Large metropolitan areas are defined as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with a population of 1 million or more. Small metropolitan areas are MSAs with a population of less than 1 million. Nonmetropolitan areas are areas outside of MSAs.

<sup>c</sup>Data refer to adults age 18 and older.

<sup>d</sup>Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or other.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), p. 103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

**Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble**

United States, selected years 1947-99

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
1947	15%	85%
1950	14	86
1966	12	88
1974	12	88
1976	17	83
1978	22	78
1981	22	78
1984	18	82
1985	21	79
1987	24	76
1989	19	81
1990	23	76
1992	24	76
1994	27	72
1996	23	77
1997	30	70
1999	36	64

Note: See Note, table 3.110. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 384 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1997), p. 24; and The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr991103.asp> [Mar. 31, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.115

**Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1999

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	36%	64%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	33	67
Female	39	60
<b>Race</b>		
White	36	64
Black	41	59
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	39	61
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	42	58
30 to 49 years	36	64
50 to 64 years	35	64
50 years and older	34	65
65 years and older	32	67
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	28	72
College graduate	29	71
Some college	38	61
High school or less	40	60
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	33	67
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	35	65
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	62
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	66
Under \$20,000	40	60
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	37	63
Suburban area	35	64
Rural area	37	62
<b>Region</b>		
East	26	74
Midwest	36	64
South	45	55
West	35	64
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	35	65
Democrat	33	67
Independent	42	57

Note: See Note, table 3.110. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.116

**Respondents reporting having driven a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the past year**

By selected characteristics, United States, 1998

	Respondents reporting that they drove under the influence in the past year		
	Total	Heavy alcohol use in the past month <sup>a</sup>	Illicit drug use in the past year <sup>b</sup>
Total	11.0%	50.2%	38.3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	15.7	49.3	42.8
Female	6.7	53.3	31.3
<b>Age group</b>			
16 to 17 years	8.9	37.4	26.8
18 to 20 years	21.1	67.9	46.3
21 to 25 years	22.1	62.0	50.9
26 to 34 years	14.3	52.7	37.3
35 years and older	8.0	40.4	31.0
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>			
White, non-Hispanic	12.5	54.5	42.1
Black, non-Hispanic	5.8	28.9	23.6
Hispanic	7.6	35.0	33.1
<b>Population density<sup>c</sup></b>			
Large metro	10.5	44.2	34.5
Small metro	12.0	55.2	41.8
Nonmetro	10.6	50.8	39.9
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	10.7	41.4	34.6
North Central	13.5	52.9	37.7
South	9.5	48.9	40.3
West	11.2	54.2	39.0
<b>Education<sup>d</sup></b>			
Less than high school	6.7	39.7	30.2
High school graduate	9.9	46.1	38.7
Some college	13.4	61.0	43.1
College graduate	13.4	57.0	43.3
<b>Current employment<sup>d</sup></b>			
Full-time	14.8	50.6	40.7
Part-time	11.4	71.5	44.5
Unemployed	13.5	B	33.1
Other <sup>e</sup>	4.4	45.9	33.1

Note: See Note, table 3.87. These data are for respondents age 16 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

<sup>b</sup>Includes use at least once in the past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

<sup>c</sup>Large metropolitan areas are defined as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with a population of 1 million or more. Small metropolitan areas are MSAs with a population of less than 1 million. Nonmetropolitan areas are areas outside of MSAs.

<sup>d</sup>Data refer to adults age 18 and older.

<sup>e</sup>Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or other.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), p. 158. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.117

**Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes**By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash, United States, 1982-98<sup>a</sup>

	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				0.00		0.01 to 0.09		0.10 or more	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,716	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,858	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,150	17,473	43.5	22,677	56.5	3,496	8.7	13,977	34.8
1994	40,716	16,580	40.7	24,136	59.3	3,480	8.5	13,100	32.2
1995	41,817	17,247	41.2	24,570	58.8	3,746	9.0	13,501	32.3
1996	42,065	17,218	40.9	24,847	59.1	3,774	9.0	13,444	32.0
1997	42,013	16,189	38.6	25,824	61.4	3,480	8.3	12,710	30.3
1998 <sup>b</sup>	41,471	15,935	38.0	25,536	62.0	3,479	8.0	12,456	30.0

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and the National Automotive Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be completed and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway, and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter. BAC values are estimated by the Source when alcohol test results are unknown.

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1998, the Source provided percentages in whole numbers only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1997*, p. 32; *1998*, p. 32 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.118

**Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes**

By age, United States, 1988-98

Blood alcohol concentration	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Ages 15 and younger</b>											
0.01 or more	13.6%	10.8	12.5	14.0	11.9	9.7	10.3	10.0	9.0	6.5	9.0
0.10 or more	6.0%	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	3.6	6.5	4.4	3.5	3.5	5.0
Total number	448	402	409	364	350	383	397	410	413	345	361
<b>Ages 16 to 20</b>											
0.01 or more	32.3%	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.5	22.6	20.6	21.5	21.5	22.0
0.10 or more	20.7%	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.1	14.1	12.7	14.1	14.3	14.0
Total number	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,256	7,723	7,725	7,824	7,719	7,755
<b>Ages 21 to 24</b>											
0.01 or more	46.0%	45.0	44.9	44.5	41.0	39.4	37.4	37.2	36.9	35.0	36.0
0.10 or more	35.2%	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7	28.2	27.7	26.8	26.3	28.0
Total number	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,406	6,291	6,263	6,205	5,705	5,599
<b>Ages 25 to 34</b>											
0.01 or more	41.1%	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1	33.9	33.9	33.4	31.1	31.0
0.10 or more	32.7%	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.6	26.8	26.8	26.3	23.8	24.0
Total number	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,038	12,891	13,048	12,889	12,453	11,895
<b>Ages 35 to 44</b>											
0.01 or more	31.5%	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.3	27.3	28.6	27.7	27.3	26.0
0.10 or more	25.4%	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.5	22.3	22.7	22.0	22.1	21.0
Total number	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,738	9,951	10,677	10,955	10,904	11,220
<b>Ages 45 to 54</b>											
0.01 or more	23.2%	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.5	19.6	20.0	18.9	20.0
0.10 or more	18.2%	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.4	14.8	15.0
Total number	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,970	6,493	6,815	7,127	7,522	7,680
<b>Ages 55 to 64</b>											
0.01 or more	18.4%	18.0	16.7	15.5	15.6	16.0	13.5	16.0	14.3	13.1	13.0
0.10 or more	14.1%	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.4	10.5	12.3	10.6	9.4	9.0
Total number	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,824	3,828	4,079	4,237	4,394	4,471
<b>Ages 65 to 74</b>											
0.01 or more	13.8%	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2	10.7	9.6	10.5	9.5	9.0
0.10 or more	9.3%	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.0
Total number	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,031	3,194	3,251	3,319	3,401	3,395
<b>Ages 75 and older</b>											
0.01 or more	7.0%	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.0
0.10 or more	4.1%	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0
Total number	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,817	2,867	2,989	3,068	3,314	3,285

Note: See Note, table 3.117. The "0.01 or more" category includes the "0.10 or more" category. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1997*, p. 36; *1998*, p. 36 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1998, the Source provided percentages in whole numbers only.



Table 3.119

**Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes**

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash and jurisdiction, 1998

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
		Number	Percent	0.00		0.01 to 0.09		0.10 or more	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,029	16,222	39%	25,807	61%	3,557	8%	12,665	30%
Alabama	1,071	406	38	665	62	77	7	329	31
Alaska	71	31	44	40	56	3	4	28	39
Arizona	980	423	43	557	57	89	9	334	34
Arkansas	625	193	31	432	69	48	8	146	23
California	3,494	1,324	38	2,170	62	315	9	1,009	29
Colorado	628	232	37	396	63	43	7	189	30
Connecticut	329	142	43	187	57	29	9	112	34
Delaware	115	45	39	70	61	7	6	37	33
District of Columbia	54	27	51	27	49	8	16	19	35
Florida	2,824	925	33	1,899	67	210	7	715	25
Georgia	1,569	509	32	1,060	68	130	8	380	24
Hawaii	120	56	47	64	53	14	12	42	35
Idaho	265	90	34	175	66	15	6	75	28
Illinois	1,393	599	43	794	57	122	9	477	34
Indiana	978	379	39	599	61	72	7	307	31
Iowa	449	164	36	285	64	43	9	121	27
Kansas	493	174	35	319	65	42	8	132	27
Kentucky	858	285	33	573	67	60	7	225	26
Louisiana	922	426	46	496	54	103	11	323	35
Maine	192	54	28	138	72	8	4	45	24
Maryland	606	203	34	403	66	59	10	144	24
Massachusetts	406	192	47	214	53	59	15	134	33
Michigan	1,367	536	39	831	61	120	9	416	30
Minnesota	650	280	43	370	57	64	10	216	33
Mississippi	948	351	37	597	63	57	6	294	31
Missouri	1,169	525	45	644	55	139	12	386	33
Montana	237	104	44	133	56	23	10	81	34
Nebraska	315	119	38	196	62	31	10	88	28
Nevada	361	177	49	184	51	49	14	127	35
New Hampshire	128	61	47	67	53	25	20	36	28
New Jersey	743	271	36	472	64	77	10	194	26
New Mexico	424	193	45	231	55	41	10	152	36
New York	1,498	365	24	1,133	76	115	8	250	17
North Carolina	1,596	513	32	1,083	68	91	6	422	26
North Dakota	92	44	47	48	53	4	4	40	43
Ohio	1,422	464	33	958	67	83	6	381	27
Oklahoma	755	252	33	503	67	44	6	208	28
Oregon	538	233	43	305	57	50	9	183	34
Pennsylvania	1,481	619	42	862	58	103	7	516	35
Rhode Island	74	35	48	39	52	9	13	26	35
South Carolina	1,002	304	30	698	70	50	5	254	25
South Dakota	165	67	41	98	59	13	8	54	33
Tennessee	1,216	499	41	717	59	105	9	394	32
Texas	3,577	1,792	50	1,785	50	383	11	1,408	39
Utah	350	50	14	300	86	12	3	39	11
Vermont	104	38	37	66	63	7	7	31	30
Virginia	935	343	37	592	63	76	8	267	29
Washington	660	307	46	353	54	62	9	244	37
West Virginia	354	145	41	209	59	17	5	128	36
Wisconsin	714	302	42	412	58	58	8	244	34
Wyoming	154	68	44	86	56	13	8	55	36
Puerto Rico	558	287	51	271	49	78	14	209	37

Note: See Note, table 3.117. The totals presented above include crashes occurring in Puerto Rico and therefore differ from totals presented in table 3.117.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1998* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1999), pp. 160, 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.120

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, United States, 1960-98

	Total Crime Index <sup>a</sup>	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>Number of offenses</b>										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
1993	14,141,800	1,926,020	12,218,800	24,530	106,010	659,870	1,135,610	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100
1994	13,989,500	1,857,670	12,131,900	23,330	102,220	618,950	1,113,180	2,712,800	7,879,800	1,539,300
1995	13,862,700	1,798,790	12,063,900	21,610	97,470	580,510	1,099,210	2,593,800	7,997,700	1,472,400
1996	13,493,900	1,688,540	11,805,300	19,650	96,250	535,590	1,037,050	2,506,400	7,904,700	1,394,200
1997	13,194,600	1,636,100	11,558,500	18,210	96,150	498,530	1,023,200	2,460,500	7,743,800	1,354,200
1998	12,475,600	1,531,040	10,944,600	16,910	93,100	446,630	974,400	2,330,000	7,373,900	1,240,800
<b>Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)<sup>c</sup></b>										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993	5,484.4	746.8	4,737.6	9.5	41.1	255.9	440.3	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1
1994	5,373.5	713.6	4,660.0	9.0	39.3	237.7	427.6	1,042.0	3,026.7	591.3
1995	5,275.9	684.6	4,591.3	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.1	3,043.8	560.4
1996	5,086.6	636.5	4,450.1	7.4	36.3	201.9	390.9	944.8	2,979.7	525.6
1997	4,930.0	611.3	4,318.7	6.8	35.9	186.3	382.3	919.4	2,893.4	506.0
1998	4,615.5	566.4	4,049.1	6.3	34.4	165.2	360.5	862.0	2,728.1	459.0

See notes on next page.

Table 3.120

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, United States, 1960-98--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 1998, p. 394).

The UCR Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-98, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the UCR Program and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.121 and 3.122 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting.

Due to ongoing National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts as well as other reporting problems, complete data were not available for a small number of States for certain years. As a result, the Source estimated State totals for these States for the years in question, but did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data. For instance, in 1998, complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin. Therefore, estimates for these States were included in tables displaying State totals by offense type. However, these States were omitted from tables displaying detailed breakdowns. For definitions of offenses and a list of States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>All rates were calculated on the number of offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1995*, p. 58; *1998*, p. 64 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.121

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1998

Area	Population <sup>a</sup>	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	270,296,000	12,475,634	1,531,044	10,944,590	16,914	93,103	446,625	974,402	2,329,950	7,373,886	1,240,754
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,615.5	566.4	4,049.1	6.3	34.4	165.2	360.5	862.0	2,728.1	459.0
Metropolitan Statistical Area	215,575,223										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	92.7%	10,119,626	1,306,087	8,813,539	14,036	71,744	416,390	803,917	1,834,598	5,868,594	1,110,347
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,724,952	1,359,174	9,365,778	14,538	77,788	426,706	840,142	1,940,002	6,276,315	1,149,461
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,975.0	630.5	4,344.6	6.7	36.1	197.9	389.7	899.9	2,911.4	533.2
Other cities	21,991,208										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	77.1%	870,077	81,827	788,250	732	6,172	12,236	62,687	157,975	589,853	40,422
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,096,760	97,708	999,052	884	7,825	14,517	74,482	194,599	755,413	49,040
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,987.3	444.3	4,543.0	4.0	35.6	66.0	338.7	884.9	3,435.1	223.0
Rural	32,729,569										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	76.0%	534,982	62,497	472,485	1,344	5,861	4,639	50,653	159,113	278,450	34,922
Estimated totals	100.0%	653,922	74,162	579,760	1,492	7,490	5,402	59,778	195,349	342,158	42,253
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,998.0	226.6	1,771.4	4.6	22.9	16.5	182.6	596.9	1,045.4	129.1

Note: See Note, table 3.120. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.122. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 398). Complete data for 1998 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1998 and are subject to change.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 65, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>ALABAMA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,947,427										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	155,347	16,395	138,952	286	1,101	4,874	10,134	32,065	94,207	12,680
Estimated totals	100.0%	157,335	16,581	140,754	287	1,112	4,928	10,254	32,446	95,493	12,815
Cities outside metropolitan areas	601,967										
Area actually reporting	90.9%	29,409	3,796	25,613	37	201	581	2,977	5,357	18,972	1,284
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,365	4,177	28,188	41	221	639	3,276	5,896	20,879	1,413
Rural	802,606										
Area actually reporting	90.0%	9,327	1,375	7,952	23	99	118	1,135	3,260	4,113	579
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,365	1,528	8,837	26	110	131	1,261	3,623	4,571	643
State total	4,352,000	200,065	22,286	177,779	354	1,443	5,698	14,791	41,965	120,943	14,871
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,597.1	512.1	4,085.0	8.1	33.2	130.9	339.9	964.3	2,779.0	341.7
<b>ALASKA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	254,250										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,364	1,632	11,732	19	184	373	1,056	1,617	8,834	1,281
Cities outside metropolitan areas	166,417										
Area actually reporting	53.2%	5,837	848	4,989	6	55	68	719	624	3,909	456
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,976	1,594	9,382	11	103	128	1,352	1,173	7,351	858
Rural	193,333										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,991	789	4,202	11	134	31	613	1,308	2,426	468
State total	614,000	29,331	4,015	25,316	41	421	532	3,021	4,098	18,611	2,607
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,777.0	653.9	4,123.1	6.7	68.6	86.6	492.0	667.4	3,031.1	424.6
<b>ARIZONA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,092,261										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	283,336	24,885	258,451	352	1,350	7,533	15,650	51,370	168,281	38,800
Estimated totals	100.0%	286,123	25,105	261,018	358	1,367	7,569	15,811	52,047	169,832	39,139
Cities outside metropolitan areas	284,019										
Area actually reporting	94.8%	13,919	1,040	12,879	12	52	107	869	2,514	9,552	813
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,686	1,098	13,588	13	55	113	917	2,652	10,078	858
Rural	292,720										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,176	781	5,395	5	29	33	714	1,774	3,227	394
State total	4,669,000	306,985	26,984	280,001	376	1,451	7,715	17,442	56,473	183,137	40,391
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,575.0	577.9	5,997.0	8.1	31.1	165.2	373.6	1,209.5	3,922.4	865.1
<b>ARKANSAS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,230,733										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	68,283	7,929	60,354	112	579	1,801	5,437	13,265	42,348	4,741
Cities outside metropolitan areas	489,783										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	27,430	3,136	24,294	43	176	557	2,360	6,110	16,774	1,410
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,669	3,164	24,505	43	178	562	2,381	6,163	16,920	1,422
Rural	817,484										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,761	1,349	11,412	46	136	79	1,088	4,131	6,257	1,024
State total	2,538,000	108,713	12,442	96,271	201	893	2,442	8,906	23,559	65,525	7,187
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,283.4	490.2	3,793.2	7.9	35.2	96.2	350.9	928.3	2,581.8	283.2
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	31,547,182										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,375,647	224,351	1,151,296	2,116	9,482	68,093	144,660	275,266	701,973	192,057
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,376,167	224,423	1,151,744	2,117	9,485	68,115	144,706	275,365	702,253	192,126
Cities outside metropolitan areas	471,176										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	24,530	2,765	21,765	23	145	506	2,091	5,663	14,142	1,960
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,668	2,781	21,887	23	146	509	2,103	5,695	14,221	1,971
Rural	648,642										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,839	2,679	15,160	31	151	158	2,339	5,952	7,788	1,420
State total	32,667,000	1,418,674	229,883	1,188,791	2,171	9,782	68,782	149,148	269,012	724,262	195,517
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,342.8	703.7	3,639.1	6.6	29.9	210.6	456.6	823.5	2,217.1	598.5
<b>COLORADO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,323,930										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	152,962	13,444	139,518	162	1,643	3,107	8,532	27,311	97,373	14,834
Estimated totals	100.0%	155,067	13,598	141,469	164	1,662	3,144	8,628	27,632	98,807	15,030
Cities outside metropolitan areas	287,226										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	15,336	854	14,482	8	159	70	617	2,026	11,890	566
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,297	908	15,389	9	169	74	656	2,153	12,635	601
Rural	359,844										
Area actually reporting	90.9%	6,213	456	5,757	9	47	18	382	1,315	4,027	415
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,833	502	6,331	10	52	20	420	1,446	4,429	456
State total	3,971,000	178,197	15,008	163,189	183	1,883	3,238	9,704	31,231	115,871	16,087
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,487.5	377.9	4,109.5	4.6	47.4	81.5	244.4	786.5	2,917.9	405.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,018,322										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	118,460	11,401	107,059	128	704	4,321	6,248	20,444	74,302	12,313
Cities outside metropolitan areas	70,763										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,112	180	1,932	2	7	25	146	439	1,348	145
Rural	184,915										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,399	412	2,987	5	17	33	357	918	1,822	247
State total	3,274,000	123,971	11,993	111,978	135	728	4,379	6,751	21,801	77,472	12,705
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,786.5	366.3	3,420.2	4.1	22.2	133.8	206.2	665.9	2,366.3	388.1
<b>DELAWARE<sup>c</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	611,782										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	1,343	2,903	5,163	21,353	2,996
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	1,343	2,904	5,164	21,361	2,996
Cities outside metropolitan areas	31,107										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	48	181	293	1,492	64
Rural	101,111										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	54	622	938	1,796	126
State total	744,000	39,902	5,672	34,230	21	499	1,445	3,707	6,395	24,649	3,186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,363.2	762.4	4,600.8	2.8	67.1	194.2	498.3	859.5	3,313.0	428.2
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA<sup>d</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	523,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,210	8,988	37,222	260	190	3,606	4,932	6,361	24,360	6,501
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	523,000	46,210	8,988	37,222	260	190	3,606	4,932	6,361	24,360	6,501
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,835.6	1,718.5	7,117.0	49.7	36.3	689.5	943.0	1,216.3	4,657.7	1,243.0
<b>FLORIDA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	13,839,284										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	975,347	132,519	842,828	920	6,938	35,263	89,398	190,270	551,373	101,185
Estimated totals	100.0%	976,582	132,654	843,928	921	6,944	35,302	89,487	190,503	552,110	101,315
Cities outside metropolitan areas	228,745										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	17,837	2,499	15,338	9	79	461	1,950	3,718	10,663	957
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,497	2,591	15,906	9	82	478	2,022	3,856	11,058	992
Rural	847,971										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,044	4,771	27,273	37	378	418	3,938	8,746	16,584	1,943
State total	14,916,000	1,027,123	140,016	887,107	967	7,404	36,198	95,447	203,105	579,752	104,250
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,886.0	938.7	5,947.4	6.5	49.6	242.7	639.9	1,361.7	3,886.8	698.9
<b>GEORGIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,243,778										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	314,067	32,418	281,649	479	1,621	12,469	17,849	54,719	190,580	36,350
Estimated totals	100.0%	317,947	32,726	285,221	482	1,637	12,578	18,029	55,337	193,132	36,752
Cities outside metropolitan areas	866,677										
Area actually reporting	93.5%	56,424	6,019	50,405	51	339	1,216	4,413	9,347	38,398	2,660
Estimated totals	100.0%	60,368	6,440	53,928	55	363	1,301	4,721	10,000	41,082	2,846
Rural	1,531,545										
Area actually reporting	93.5%	36,617	4,297	32,320	76	301	401	3,519	9,708	19,863	2,749
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,164	4,596	34,568	81	322	429	3,764	10,383	21,245	2,940
State total	7,642,000	417,479	43,762	373,717	618	2,322	14,308	26,514	75,720	255,459	42,538
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,463.0	572.7	4,890.3	8.1	30.4	187.2	347.0	990.8	3,342.8	556.6
<b>HAWAII</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	874,736										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	47,453	2,342	45,111	17	242	1,052	1,031	7,692	32,669	4,750
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	318,264										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,170	604	15,566	7	110	173	314	3,477	11,245	844
State total	1,193,000	63,623	2,946	60,677	24	352	1,225	1,345	11,169	43,914	5,594
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,333.0	246.9	5,086.1	2.0	29.5	102.7	112.7	936.2	3,681.0	468.9
<b>IDAHO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	464,643										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,966	1,432	18,534	16	161	144	1,111	3,394	14,198	942
Cities outside metropolitan areas	350,575										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	17,901	1,298	16,603	10	142	95	1,051	3,003	12,750	850
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,069	1,310	16,759	10	143	96	1,061	3,031	12,870	858
Rural	413,782										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	7,528	718	6,810	10	81	24	603	2,068	4,266	476
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,618	726	6,892	10	82	24	610	2,093	4,317	482
State total	1,229,000	45,653	3,468	42,185	36	386	264	2,782	8,518	31,385	2,282
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,714.6	282.2	3,432.5	2.9	31.4	21.5	226.4	693.1	2,553.7	185.7
<b>ILLINOIS<sup>e</sup></b>											
State total	12,045,000	586,923	97,291	489,632	1,008	4,095	29,927	62,261	99,509	337,191	52,932
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,872.8	807.7	4,065.0	8.4	34.0	248.5	516.9	826.1	2,799.4	439.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998-Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>INDIANA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,230,766										
Area actually reporting	83.8%	174,987	19,436	155,551	350	1,446	5,899	11,741	33,481	105,557	16,513
Estimated totals	100.0%	193,785	21,059	172,726	370	1,563	6,082	13,044	36,460	118,424	17,842
Cities outside metropolitan areas	568,289										
Area actually reporting	62.1%	18,766	1,010	17,756	15	99	226	670	2,862	13,744	1,150
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,226	1,627	28,599	24	160	364	1,079	4,610	22,137	1,852
Rural	1,099,945										
Area actually reporting	39.9%	8,745	1,091	7,654	24	91	46	930	2,185	4,874	595
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,941	2,737	19,204	60	229	115	2,333	5,482	12,229	1,493
State total	5,899,000	245,952	25,423	220,529	454	1,952	6,561	16,456	46,552	152,790	21,187
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,169.4	431.0	3,738.4	7.7	33.1	111.2	279.0	789.2	2,590.1	359.2
<b>IOWA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,272,315										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	63,759	6,173	57,586	37	530	1,275	4,331	11,099	42,277	4,210
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,696	6,252	58,444	37	538	1,282	4,395	11,296	42,876	4,272
Cities outside metropolitan areas	700,932										
Area actually reporting	87.5%	23,006	1,820	21,186	7	131	139	1,543	4,316	15,922	948
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,285	2,080	24,205	8	150	159	1,763	4,931	18,191	1,083
Rural	888,753										
Area actually reporting	89.1%	8,204	520	7,684	8	36	13	463	2,722	4,410	552
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,207	584	8,623	9	40	15	520	3,055	4,949	619
State total	2,862,000	100,188	8,916	91,272	54	728	1,456	6,678	19,282	66,016	5,974
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,500.6	311.5	3,189.1	1.9	25.4	50.9	233.3	673.7	2,306.6	208.7
<b>KANSAS<sup>e</sup></b>											
State total	2,629,000	127,737	10,438	117,299	154	1,119	2,283	6,882	23,466	87,845	5,988
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,858.8	397.0	4,461.7	5.9	42.6	86.8	261.8	892.6	3,341.4	227.8
<b>KENTUCKY<sup>e</sup></b>											
State total	3,936,000	113,725	11,180	102,545	182	1,153	2,968	6,877	25,088	68,884	8,573
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,889.4	284.0	2,605.3	4.6	29.3	75.4	174.7	367.4	1,750.1	217.8
<b>LOUISIANA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,285,352										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	218,844	26,708	192,136	476	1,350	7,813	17,069	41,802	128,481	21,853
Estimated totals	100.0%	221,887	27,043	194,844	478	1,365	7,869	17,331	42,310	130,501	22,033
Cities outside metropolitan areas	395,268										
Area actually reporting	78.8%	21,506	3,005	18,501	34	98	465	2,408	3,833	13,896	772
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,284	3,812	23,472	43	124	590	3,055	4,863	17,630	979
Rural	688,380										
Area actually reporting	90.8%	15,667	2,905	12,762	35	109	174	2,587	3,664	8,509	589
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,264	3,202	14,062	39	120	192	2,851	4,037	9,376	649
State total	4,369,000	266,435	34,057	232,378	560	1,609	8,651	23,237	51,210	157,507	23,661
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,098.3	779.5	5,318.8	12.8	36.8	198.0	531.9	1,172.1	3,605.1	541.6
<b>MAINE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	458,465										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,238	732	16,506	8	117	180	427	3,643	12,241	622
Cities outside metropolitan areas	430,288										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	14,527	648	13,879	14	78	71	485	2,455	10,915	509
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,591	651	13,940	14	78	71	487	2,466	10,963	511
Rural	355,247										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,998	183	5,815	3	30	12	138	2,186	3,253	376
State total	1,244,000	37,826	1,565	36,261	25	225	263	1,052	8,295	26,457	1,509
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,040.7	125.8	2,914.9	2.0	18.1	21.1	84.6	666.8	2,126.8	121.3
<b>MARYLAND</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,759,357										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	259,222	38,891	220,331	497	1,571	15,004	21,819	43,928	148,936	27,467
Estimated totals	100.0%	260,011	38,981	221,030	497	1,575	15,034	21,875	44,044	149,450	27,536
Cities outside metropolitan areas	91,927										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,521	1,031	7,490	1	55	209	766	1,519	5,608	363
Rural	283,716										
Area actually reporting	93.9%	6,570	837	5,733	14	79	90	654	1,719	3,720	294
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,995	891	6,104	15	84	96	696	1,830	3,961	313
State total	5,135,000	275,527	40,903	234,624	513	1,714	15,339	23,337	47,393	159,019	28,212
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,365.7	796.6	4,569.1	10.0	33.4	298.7	454.5	922.9	3,096.8	549.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998-Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,848,070										
Area actually reporting	94.7%	192,046	34,749	157,297	123	1,542	5,738	27,346	33,624	98,671	25,002
Estimated totals	100.0%	199,721	35,779	163,942	124	1,590	5,856	28,209	34,996	103,170	25,776
Cities outside metropolitan areas	288,459										
Area actually reporting	91.5%	10,459	2,187	8,272	0	89	75	2,023	2,130	5,577	565
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,428	2,390	9,038	0	97	82	2,211	2,327	6,094	617
Rural	10,471										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	54	23	31	0	0	0	23	10	11	10
State total	6,147,000	211,203	38,192	173,011	124	1,687	5,938	30,443	37,333	109,275	26,403
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,435.9	621.3	2,814.6	2.0	27.4	96.6	495.2	607.3	1,777.7	429.5
<b>MICHIGAN</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,112,681										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	407,974	56,673	351,301	677	3,967	14,945	37,084	71,368	2,224,467	55,466
Estimated totals	100.0%	420,182	57,813	362,369	684	4,100	15,147	37,882	73,332	232,432	56,605
Cities outside metropolitan areas	598,772										
Area actually reporting	85.1%	17,358	1,087	16,271	4	236	69	778	2,328	13,327	616
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,392	1,277	19,115	5	277	81	914	2,735	15,656	724
Rural	1,105,547										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	18,452	1,790	16,662	31	548	63	1,148	5,958	9,732	972
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,146	1,857	17,289	32	569	65	1,191	6,182	10,098	1,009
State total	9,817,000	459,720	60,947	398,773	721	4,946	15,293	39,987	82,249	258,186	58,338
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,682.9	620.8	4,062.1	7.3	50.4	155.8	407.3	837.8	2,630.0	594.3
<b>MINNESOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,303,347										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	150,467	12,573	137,894	101	1,725	4,245	6,502	24,137	100,901	12,856
Estimated totals	100.0%	150,528	12,576	137,952	101	1,726	4,246	6,503	24,145	100,947	12,860
Cities outside metropolitan areas	530,219										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	23,298	1,032	22,266	7	295	95	635	3,034	18,020	1,212
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,333	1,033	22,300	7	295	95	636	3,039	18,047	1,214
Rural	891,434										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,336	1,047	16,289	13	337	30	667	5,302	9,695	1,292
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,197	1,465	17,654	121	2,358	4,371	7,806	32,486	128,689	15,366
State total	4,725,000	191,197	14,656	176,541	121	2,358	4,371	7,806	32,486	128,689	15,366
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,046.5	310.2	3,736.3	2.6	49.9	92.5	165.2	687.5	2,723.6	325.2
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	978,373										
Area actually reporting	72.4%	46,896	3,941	42,955	99	392	1,874	1,576	10,990	26,633	5,332
Estimated totals	100.0%	55,646	4,508	51,138	112	450	2,054	1,892	13,550	31,719	5,869
Cities outside metropolitan areas	640,778										
Area actually reporting	68.9%	31,851	2,659	29,192	53	262	675	1,669	7,259	20,175	1,758
Estimated totals	100.0%	46,203	3,857	42,346	77	380	979	2,421	10,530	29,266	2,550
Rural	1,132,849										
Area actually reporting	32.7%	6,145	960	5,185	41	64	118	737	2,425	2,465	295
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,798	2,937	15,861	126	196	361	2,254	7,418	7,540	903
State total	2,752,000	120,647	11,302	109,345	315	1,026	3,394	6,567	31,498	68,525	9,322
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,384.0	410.7	3,973.3	11.4	37.3	123.3	238.6	1,144.5	2,490.0	338.7
<b>MISSOURI</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,695,555										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	217,135	25,381	191,754	342	1,149	7,730	16,160	37,083	132,435	22,236
Estimated totals	100.0%	220,443	25,643	194,800	345	1,168	7,773	16,357	37,663	134,658	22,479
Cities outside metropolitan areas	501,050										
Area actually reporting	87.0%	22,700	1,887	20,813	16	137	241	1,493	3,786	16,154	873
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,096	2,168	23,928	18	157	277	1,716	4,353	18,571	1,004
Rural	1,242,395										
Area actually reporting	53.6%	8,560	1,292	7,268	19	74	35	1,164	2,916	3,825	527
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,967	2,411	13,556	36	138	66	2,171	5,439	7,134	983
State total	5,439,000	262,506	30,222	232,284	399	1,463	8,116	20,244	47,455	160,363	24,466
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,826.4	555.7	4,270.7	7.3	26.9	149.2	372.2	872.5	2,948.4	449.8
<b>MONTANA<sup>e</sup></b>											
State total	880,000	35,822	1,221	34,601	36	157	175	853	4,501	28,086	2,014
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,070.7	138.8	3,931.9	4.1	17.8	19.9	96.9	511.5	3,191.6	228.9
<b>NEBRASKA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	857,322										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	48,419	6,287	42,132	39	291	1,184	4,773	6,403	30,918	4,811
Cities outside metropolitan areas	396,080										
Area actually reporting	93.0%	17,518	841	16,677	6	73	80	682	2,356	13,704	617
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,847	905	17,942	6	79	86	734	2,535	14,743	664
Rural	409,598										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	5,897	310	5,587	6	46	20	238	1,580	3,699	308
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,993	315	5,678	6	47	20	242	1,606	3,759	313
State total	1,663,000	73,259	7,507	65,752	51	417	1,290	5,749	10,544	49,420	5,788
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,405.2	451.4	3,953.8	3.1	25.1	77.6	345.7	634.0	2,971.7	348.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>NEVADA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,499,271										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	84,720	10,496	74,224	153	826	4,396	5,121	18,084	42,746	13,394
Cities outside metropolitan areas	52,076										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,464	169	2,295	3	26	25	115	501	1,677	117
Rural	195,653										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,066	579	4,487	14	59	32	474	1,288	2,944	255
State total	1,747,000	92,250	11,244	81,006	170	911	4,453	5,710	19,873	47,367	13,766
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,280.5	643.6	4,636.9	9.7	52.1	254.9	326.8	1,137.6	2,711.3	788.0
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE<sup>c</sup></b>											
State total	1,185,000	28,675	1,270	27,405	18	400	255	597	3,852	22,079	1,474
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,419.8	107.2	2,312.7	1.5	33.8	21.5	50.4	325.1	1,863.2	124.4
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,115,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	296,527	35,717	260,810	322	1,623	15,109	18,663	54,459	171,166	35,185
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	8,115,000	296,527	35,717	260,810	322	1,623	15,109	18,663	54,459	171,166	35,185
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,654.1	440.1	3,213.9	4.0	20.0	186.2	230.0	671.1	2,109.3	433.6
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	991,247										
Area actually reporting	90.6%	71,067	8,757	62,310	74	472	2,246	5,965	13,903	40,099	8,308
Estimated totals	100.0%	74,737	9,380	65,357	84	517	2,355	6,424	15,001	41,677	8,679
Cities outside metropolitan areas	436,239										
Area actually reporting	77.9%	25,336	4,165	21,171	23	239	314	3,589	5,274	14,973	924
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,510	5,345	27,165	30	307	403	4,605	6,767	19,212	1,186
Rural	309,514										
Area actually reporting	67.5%	6,391	1,334	5,057	51	90	55	1,138	1,651	2,797	609
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,464	1,975	7,489	76	133	81	1,685	2,445	4,142	902
State total	1,737,000	116,711	16,700	100,011	190	957	2,839	12,714	24,213	65,031	10,767
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,719.1	961.4	5,757.7	10.9	55.1	163.4	732.0	1,394.0	3,743.9	619.9
<b>NEW YORK</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,677,583										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	607,788	111,221	496,567	891	3,488	48,582	58,260	94,605	335,474	66,488
Estimated totals	100.0%	615,230	112,008	503,222	897	3,535	48,827	58,749	95,907	340,114	67,201
Cities outside metropolitan areas	619,428										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	19,794	1,923	17,871	8	167	224	1,524	3,268	14,123	480
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,188	1,960	18,228	8	170	228	1,554	3,333	14,405	490
Rural	877,989										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	16,140	1,872	14,268	18	133	67	1,654	5,367	8,439	462
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,784	1,947	14,837	19	138	70	1,720	5,581	8,776	480
State total	18,175,000	652,202	115,915	536,287	924	3,843	49,125	62,023	104,821	363,295	68,171
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,588.5	637.8	2,950.7	5.1	21.1	270.3	341.3	576.7	1,998.9	375.1
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,048,186										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	292,863	32,564	260,299	401	1,720	9,876	20,567	67,807	173,542	18,950
Estimated totals	100.0%	295,417	32,779	262,638	404	1,732	9,928	20,715	68,358	175,207	19,073
Cities outside metropolitan areas	738,299										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	58,086	6,045	52,041	71	278	1,559	4,137	13,409	36,128	2,504
Estimated totals	100.0%	59,905	6,235	53,670	73	287	1,608	4,267	13,829	37,259	2,582
Rural	1,759,515										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	45,958	4,675	41,283	134	290	593	3,658	17,635	20,708	2,940
Estimated totals	100.0%	46,293	4,709	41,584	135	292	597	3,685	17,764	20,859	2,961
State total	7,546,000	401,615	43,723	357,892	612	2,311	12,133	28,667	99,951	233,325	24,616
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,322.2	579.4	4,742.8	8.1	30.6	160.8	379.9	1,324.6	3,092.0	326.2
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	274,058										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	10,227	373	9,854	5	139	46	183	1,139	8,063	652
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,246	375	9,871	5	140	46	184	1,140	8,078	653
Cities outside metropolitan areas	148,234										
Area actually reporting	81.2%	3,794	112	3,682	0	43	10	59	445	2,986	251
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,672	138	4,534	0	53	12	73	548	3,677	309
Rural	215,708										
Area actually reporting	89.2%	1,951	51	1,900	2	17	6	26	523	1,230	147
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,187	57	2,130	2	19	7	29	586	1,379	165
State total	638,000	17,105	570	16,535	7	212	65	286	2,274	13,134	1,127
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,681.0	89.3	2,591.7	1.1	33.2	10.2	44.8	356.4	2,058.6	176.6

See notes at end of table.



Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>OHIO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,076,357										
Area actually reporting	77.7%	359,853	34,192	325,661	381	3,507	13,329	16,975	68,282	220,720	36,659
Estimated totals	100.0%	423,952	37,582	386,370	411	4,043	14,333	18,795	78,772	267,154	40,444
Cities outside metropolitan areas	762,609										
Area actually reporting	65.3%	26,287	1,316	24,971	11	198	337	770	4,166	19,911	894
Estimated totals	100.0%	40,254	2,015	38,239	17	303	516	1,179	6,379	30,491	1,369
Rural	1,370,034										
Area actually reporting	65.0%	13,555	670	12,885	10	128	72	460	3,674	8,426	785
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,860	1,031	19,829	15	197	111	708	5,654	12,967	1,208
State total	11,209,000	485,066	40,628	444,438	443	4,543	14,960	20,682	90,805	310,612	43,021
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,327.5	362.5	3,965.0	4.0	40.5	133.5	184.5	810.1	2,771.1	383.8
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,020,630										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	120,450	12,944	107,506	130	1,107	2,699	9,008	25,868	70,898	10,740
Estimated totals	100.0%	120,538	12,950	107,588	130	1,107	2,700	9,013	25,885	70,956	10,747
Cities outside metropolitan areas	681,923										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	35,785	3,493	32,292	42	265	332	2,854	8,309	22,126	1,857
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,877	3,502	32,375	42	266	333	2,861	8,330	22,183	1,862
Rural	644,447										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,064	1,601	9,463	32	140	45	1,384	4,053	4,454	956
State total	3,347,000	167,479	18,053	149,426	204	1,513	3,078	13,258	38,268	97,593	13,565
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,003.9	539.4	4,464.5	6.1	45.2	92.0	396.1	1,143.4	2,915.8	405.3
<b>OREGON</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,305,501										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	141,077	11,476	129,601	90	968	3,061	7,357	21,723	93,563	14,315
Estimated totals	100.0%	141,155	11,480	129,675	90	969	3,062	7,359	21,734	93,619	14,322
Cities outside metropolitan areas	454,976										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	29,219	1,193	28,026	13	136	299	745	4,619	21,805	1,602
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,572	1,208	28,364	13	138	303	754	4,675	22,068	1,621
Rural	521,523										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,596	1,090	13,506	23	200	87	780	4,033	8,154	1,319
State total	3,282,000	185,323	13,778	171,545	126	1,307	3,452	8,893	30,442	123,841	17,262
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,646.6	419.8	5,226.8	3.8	39.8	105.2	271.0	927.5	3,773.3	526.0
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,148,627										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	342,666	45,261	297,405	584	2,608	19,112	22,957	53,873	203,897	39,635
Estimated totals	100.0%	352,314	46,126	306,188	589	2,670	19,318	23,549	55,110	210,658	40,420
Cities outside metropolitan areas	766,375										
Area actually reporting	81.2%	18,639	1,994	16,645	10	160	252	1,572	2,777	13,019	849
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,956	2,455	20,501	12	197	310	1,936	3,420	16,035	1,046
Rural	1,085,998										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,518	1,889	15,629	32	356	159	1,342	5,247	9,180	1,202
State total	12,001,000	392,788	50,470	342,318	633	3,223	19,787	26,827	63,777	235,873	42,668
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,273.0	420.5	2,852.4	5.3	26.9	164.9	223.5	531.4	1,965.4	355.5
<b>PUERTO RICO<sup>f</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	77,209	14,742	62,467	609	205	10,550	3,378	20,424	27,389	14,654
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,811	1,697	8,114	43	38	898	718	4,088	3,104	922
Total	NA	87,020	16,439	70,581	652	243	11,448	4,096	24,512	30,493	15,576
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	910,325										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,702	2,774	28,928	24	317	620	1,813	5,801	19,406	3,721
Cities outside metropolitan areas	77,675										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,018	297	2,721	0	27	37	233	648	1,968	105
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	36	13	23	0	7	2	4	3	17	3
State total	988,000	34,756	3,084	31,672	24	351	659	2,050	6,452	21,391	3,829
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,517.8	312.1	3,205.7	2.4	35.5	66.7	207.5	653.0	2,165.1	387.6
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,677,311										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	160,534	22,790	137,744	186	1,267	4,548	16,789	31,268	93,943	12,533
Estimated totals	100.0%	160,842	22,822	138,020	186	1,268	4,554	16,814	31,317	94,152	12,551
Cities outside metropolitan areas	312,383										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	24,146	4,801	19,345	28	151	680	3,942	4,294	13,965	1,086
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,441	4,859	19,582	28	153	688	3,990	4,347	14,136	1,099
Rural	846,306										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	36,324	6,966	29,358	92	332	701	5,841	8,936	18,124	2,298
State total	3,836,000	221,607	34,647	186,960	306	1,753	5,943	26,645	44,600	126,412	15,948
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,777.0	903.2	4,873.8	8.0	45.7	154.9	694.6	1,162.7	3,295.4	415.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	251,738										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	9,583	678	8,905	2	135	122	419	1,473	7,111	321
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,353	708	9,645	2	144	125	437	1,565	7,741	339
Cities outside metropolitan areas	195,881										
Area actually reporting	65.9%	4,280	181	4,099	1	47	12	121	615	3,271	213
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,495	275	6,220	2	71	18	184	933	4,964	323
Rural	290,381										
Area actually reporting	50.6%	1,275	79	1,196	3	22	3	51	486	659	51
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,518	156	2,362	6	43	6	101	960	1,301	101
State total	738,000	19,366	1,139	18,227	10	258	149	722	3,458	14,006	763
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,624.1	154.3	2,469.8	1.4	35.0	20.2	97.8	468.6	1,897.8	103.4
<b>TENNESSEE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,662,669										
Area actually reporting	88.7%	203,604	30,443	173,161	348	1,998	8,738	19,359	41,789	108,369	23,003
Estimated totals	100.0%	215,907	32,031	183,876	363	2,098	8,930	20,640	44,856	114,939	24,081
Cities outside metropolitan areas	640,363										
Area actually reporting	89.7%	31,846	3,603	28,243	32	192	535	2,844	5,945	20,448	1,850
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,508	4,018	31,490	36	214	597	3,171	6,628	22,799	2,063
Rural	1,127,968										
Area actually reporting	67.0%	14,736	1,864	12,872	41	116	94	1,613	4,653	6,910	1,309
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,005	2,783	19,222	61	173	140	2,409	6,948	10,319	1,955
State total	5,431,000	273,420	38,832	234,588	460	2,485	9,667	26,220	58,432	148,057	28,099
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,034.4	715.0	4,319.4	8.5	45.8	178.0	482.8	1,075.9	2,726.1	517.4
<b>TEXAS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,647,585										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	914,657	101,275	813,382	1,203	7,051	27,730	65,291	170,188	551,229	91,965
Estimated totals	100.0%	915,095	101,315	813,780	1,203	7,056	27,737	65,319	170,270	551,514	91,996
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,439,533										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	63,545	6,453	57,092	61	524	704	5,164	13,489	40,903	2,700
Estimated totals	100.0%	63,773	6,473	57,300	61	525	706	5,181	13,535	41,056	2,709
Rural	1,672,882										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	30,942	3,747	27,195	81	329	232	3,105	10,989	14,281	1,925
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,194	3,778	27,416	82	332	234	3,130	11,078	14,397	1,941
State total	19,760,000	1,010,062	111,566	898,496	1,346	7,913	28,677	73,630	194,883	606,967	96,646
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,111.6	564.6	4,547.0	6.8	40.0	145.1	372.6	986.3	3,071.7	489.1
<b>UTAH</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,612,864										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	95,628	5,708	89,920	47	722	1,328	3,611	13,772	69,335	6,813
Estimated totals	100.0%	96,682	5,768	90,914	47	729	1,337	3,655	13,923	70,112	6,879
Cities outside metropolitan areas	248,967										
Area actually reporting	78.2%	10,299	402	9,897	5	63	26	308	1,430	8,061	406
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,179	514	12,665	6	81	33	394	1,830	10,315	520
Rural	238,169										
Area actually reporting	81.8%	4,716	259	4,457	10	53	12	184	1,078	3,133	246
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,763	317	5,446	12	65	15	225	1,317	3,828	301
State total	2,100,000	115,624	6,599	109,025	65	875	1,385	4,274	17,070	84,255	7,700
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,505.9	314.2	5,191.7	3.1	41.7	66.0	203.5	812.9	4,012.1	366.7
<b>VERMONT<sup>9</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	148,107										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,850	212	6,638	2	46	29	135	1,354	4,954	330
Cities outside metropolitan areas	204,088										
Area actually reporting	96.8%	6,958	240	6,718	2	79	16	143	1,011	5,441	266
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,191	249	6,942	2	82	17	148	1,045	5,622	275
Rural	238,805										
Area actually reporting	89.5%	4,038	149	3,889	8	31	9	101	1,403	2,245	241
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,511	167	4,344	9	35	10	113	1,567	2,508	269
State total	591,000	18,552	628	17,924	13	163	56	396	3,966	13,084	874
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,139.1	106.3	3,032.8	2.2	27.6	9.5	67	671.1	2,213.9	147.9
<b>VIRGINIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,295,037										
Area actually reporting	97.9%	210,391	18,063	192,328	338	1,418	6,738	9,569	30,699	145,474	16,155
Estimated totals	100.0%	213,438	18,253	195,185	342	1,439	6,795	9,677	31,100	147,715	16,370
Cities outside metropolitan areas	412,144										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	16,310	1,461	14,849	16	134	197	1,114	2,385	11,774	690
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,549	1,482	15,067	16	136	200	1,130	2,420	11,947	700
Rural	1,083,819										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,589	2,380	16,209	64	235	176	1,905	4,574	10,350	1,285
State total	6,791,000	248,576	22,115	226,461	422	1,810	7,171	12,712	38,094	170,012	18,355
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,660.4	325.7	3,334.7	6.2	26.7	105.6	187.2	560.9	2,503.5	270.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1998--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>WASHINGTON</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,711,571										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	265,927	20,515	245,412	187	2,134	5,993	12,201	46,258	168,119	31,035
Estimated totals	100.0%	280,920	21,538	259,382	196	2,274	6,210	12,858	49,495	177,317	32,570
Cities outside metropolitan areas	443,194										
Area actually reporting	89.4%	32,018	1,542	30,476	9	249	258	1,026	5,236	23,809	1,431
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,824	1,726	34,098	10	279	289	1,148	5,858	26,639	1,601
Rural	534,235										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,055	1,116	15,939	18	187	78	833	5,093	9,817	1,029
State total	5,689,000	333,799	24,380	309,419	224	2,740	6,577	14,839	60,446	213,773	35,200
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,867.4	428.5	5,438.9	3.9	48.2	115.6	260.8	1,062.5	3,757.7	618.7
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	756,692										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27,694	2,385	25,309	33	188	510	1,654	6,704	16,580	2,025
Cities outside metropolitan areas	274,095										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	7,970	621	7,349	12	58	105	446	1,504	5,472	373
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,995	622	7,373	12	58	105	447	1,509	5,490	374
Rural	780,213										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,441	1,496	8,945	33	93	61	1,309	2,897	5,057	991
State total	1,811,000	46,130	4,503	41,627	78	339	676	3,410	11,110	27,127	3,390
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,547.2	248.6	2,298.6	4.3	18.7	37.3	188.3	613.5	1,497.9	187.2
<b>WISCONSIN<sup>e</sup></b>											
State total	5,224,000	185,093	13,009	172,084	190	1,037	4,474	7,308	29,740	128,134	14,210
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,543.1	249.0	3,294.1	3.6	19.9	85.6	139.9	569.3	2,452.8	272.0
<b>WYOMING</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	142,664										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,272	295	5,977	5	60	33	197	969	4,746	262
Cities outside metropolitan areas	208,845										
Area actually reporting	97.2%	9,462	627	8,835	15	56	37	519	1,203	7,332	300
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,735	645	9,090	15	58	38	534	1,238	7,543	309
Rural	129,491										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,308	251	2,057	3	15	7	226	489	1,470	98
State total	481,000	18,315	1,191	17,124	23	133	78	957	2,696	13,759	669
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,807.7	247.6	3,560.1	4.8	27.7	16.2	199.0	560.5	2,860.5	139.1

Note: See Note, table 3.120. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 398). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The forcible rape totals for Delaware were estimated from the State's reported 1998 total.

<sup>d</sup>Includes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

<sup>e</sup>Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

<sup>f</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

<sup>g</sup>Data are not comparable to previous years' data due to changes in reporting practices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), pp. 74-82. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.123

**Offenses known to police**

By offense and size of place, 1997 and 1998

(1998 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</b>										
11,083 agencies; total population 228,167,000:										
1997	11,575,477	1,468,419	10,107,058	16,159	81,667	458,100	912,493	2,167,016	6,710,254	1,229,788
1998	10,853,024	1,368,985	9,484,039	14,922	78,182	407,244	868,637	2,032,208	6,334,313	1,117,518
Percent change	-6.2%	-6.8	-6.2	-7.7	-4.3	-11.1	-4.8	-6.2	-5.6	-9.1
<b>TOTAL CITIES</b>										
7,858 cities; total population 153,228,000:										
1997	9,183,316	1,196,557	7,986,759	12,819	60,806	406,595	716,337	1,602,119	5,374,118	1,010,522
1998	8,594,531	1,109,076	7,485,455	11,633	58,210	361,476	677,757	1,499,865	5,071,689	913,901
Percent change	-6.4%	-7.3	-6.3	-9.3	-4.3	-11.1	-5.4	-6.4	-5.6	-9.6
<b>Group I</b>										
65 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,607,000:										
1997	3,544,559	615,321	2,929,238	7,364	23,991	242,544	341,422	599,160	1,810,697	519,381
1998	3,297,494	567,107	2,730,387	6,546	22,500	213,961	324,100	556,561	1,711,412	462,414
Percent change	-7.0%	-7.8	-6.8	-11.1	-6.2	-11.8	-5.1	-7.1	-5.5	-11.0
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,149,000:										
1997	1,303,511	272,363	1,031,148	2,903	6,534	112,640	150,286	209,064	624,158	197,926
1998	1,221,762	255,681	966,081	2,584	6,270	99,565	147,262	188,147	601,549	176,385
Percent change	-6.3%	-6.1	-6.3	-11.0	-4.0	-11.6	-2.0	-10.0	-3.6	-10.9
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,795,000:										
1997	1,044,105	160,955	883,150	2,300	8,451	62,487	87,717	178,819	548,535	155,796
1998	965,364	146,677	818,687	2,074	7,771	54,845	81,987	171,174	511,588	135,925
Percent change	-7.5%	-8.9	-7.3	-9.8	-8.0	-12.2	-6.5	-4.3	-6.7	-12.8
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,663,000:										
1997	1,196,943	182,003	1,014,940	2,161	9,006	67,417	103,419	211,277	638,004	165,659
1998	1,110,368	164,749	945,619	1,888	8,459	59,551	94,851	197,240	598,275	150,104
Percent change	-7.2%	-9.5	-6.8	-12.6	-6.1	-11.7	-8.3	-6.6	-6.2	-9.4
<b>Group II</b>										
154 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,169,000:										
1997	1,499,702	180,730	1,318,972	2,091	9,958	62,040	106,641	276,512	878,777	163,683
1998	1,406,521	165,225	1,241,296	1,890	9,645	55,076	98,614	261,001	829,839	150,456
Percent change	-6.2%	-8.6	-5.9	-9.6	-3.1	-11.2	-7.5	-5.6	-5.6	-8.1
<b>Group III</b>										
327 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,096,000:										
1997	1,248,170	139,673	1,108,497	1,251	8,697	43,503	86,222	226,413	754,071	128,013
1998	1,155,312	129,237	1,026,075	1,166	8,404	38,983	80,684	208,508	703,731	113,836
Percent change	-7.4%	-7.5	-7.4	-6.8	-3.4	-10.4	-6.4	-7.9	-6.7	-11.1
<b>Group IV</b>										
620 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,502,000:										
1997	1,057,377	102,859	954,518	848	7,171	27,900	66,940	189,295	676,911	88,312
1998	981,795	94,123	887,672	777	6,634	24,514	62,198	175,700	630,347	81,625
Percent change	-7.1%	-8.5	-7.0	-8.4	-7.5	-12.1	-7.1	-7.2	-6.9	-7.6
<b>Group V</b>										
1,453 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,924,000:										
1997	1,001,249	88,591	912,658	713	6,358	19,726	61,794	170,938	674,644	67,076
1998	953,627	84,033	869,594	742	6,279	18,469	58,543	163,834	642,281	63,479
Percent change	-4.8%	-5.1	-4.7	4.1	-1.2	-6.4	-5.3	-4.2	-4.8	-5.4
<b>Group VI</b>										
5,239 cities, under 10,000; population 17,929,000:										
1997	832,259	69,383	762,876	552	4,631	10,882	53,318	139,801	579,018	44,057
1998	799,782	69,351	730,431	512	4,748	10,473	53,618	134,261	554,079	42,091
Percent change	-3.9%	(c)	-4.3	-7.2	2.5	-3.8	0.6	-4.0	-4.3	-4.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.123

**Offenses known to police**

By offense and size of place, 1997 and 1998--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>SUBURBAN COUNTIES</b>										
1,113 agencies; population 51,391,000:										
1997	1,868,090	213,100	1,654,990	2,291	15,023	46,714	149,072	407,654	1,060,789	186,547
1998	1,758,541	202,187	1,556,354	2,282	14,642	41,393	143,870	383,598	1,001,232	171,524
Percent change	-5.9%	-5.1	-6.0	-0.4	-2.5	-11.4	-3.5	-5.9	-5.6	-8.1
<b>RURAL COUNTIES<sup>d</sup></b>										
2,112 agencies; population 23,548,000:										
1997	524,071	58,762	465,309	1,049	5,838	4,791	47,084	157,243	275,347	32,719
1998	499,952	57,722	442,230	1,007	5,330	4,375	47,010	148,745	261,392	32,093
Percent change	-4.6%	-1.8	-5.0	-4.0	-8.7	-8.7	-0.2	-5.4	-5.1	-1.9
<b>SUBURBAN AREAS<sup>e</sup></b>										
5,526 agencies; population 93,828,000:										
1997	3,611,602	363,727	3,247,875	3,447	25,077	83,912	251,291	697,823	2,222,355	327,697
1998	3,413,797	345,362	3,068,435	3,378	24,495	75,807	241,682	659,572	2,106,078	302,785
Percent change	-5.5%	-5.0	-5.5	-2.0	-2.3	-9.7	-3.8	-5.5	-5.2	-7.6

Note: See Note, table 3.120. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1997 and 1998 (Source, p. 399). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation and the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont for 1997; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin for 1998. Crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.1%.

<sup>d</sup>Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

<sup>e</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), pp. 181, 182. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.124

**Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and forcible rape**

1998

Rank	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Forcible rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
	United States, total	566.4		6.3		165.2		360.5		34.4
1	District of Columbia	1,718.5	District of Columbia	49.7	District of Columbia	689.5	District of Columbia	943.0	Alaska	68.6
2	New Mexico	961.4	Louisiana	12.8	Maryland	298.7	New Mexico	732.0	Delaware	67.1
3	Florida	938.7	Mississippi	11.4	New York	270.3	South Carolina	694.6	New Mexico	55.1
4	South Carolina	903.2	New Mexico	10.9	Nevada	254.9	Florida	639.9	Nevada	52.1
5	Illinois	807.7	Maryland	10.0	Illinois	248.5	Louisiana	531.9	Michigan	50.4
6	Maryland	796.6	Nevada	9.7	Florida	242.7	Illinois	516.9	Minnesota	49.9
7	Louisiana	779.5	Tennessee	8.5	California	210.6	Delaware	498.3	Florida	49.6
8	Delaware	762.4	Illinois	8.4	Louisiana	198.0	Massachusetts	495.2	Washington	48.2
9	Tennessee	715.0	Alabama	8.1	Delaware	194.2	Alaska	492.0	Colorado	47.4
10	California	703.7	North Carolina	8.1	Georgia	187.2	Tennessee	482.8	Tennessee	45.8
11	Alaska	653.9	Georgia	8.1	New Jersey	186.2	California	456.6	South Carolina	45.7
12	Nevada	643.6	Arizona	8.1	Tennessee	178.0	Maryland	454.5	Oklahoma	45.2
13	New York	637.8	South Carolina	8.0	Arizona	165.2	Michigan	407.3	Kansas	42.6
14	Massachusetts	621.3	Arkansas	7.9	Pennsylvania	164.9	Oklahoma	396.1	Utah	41.7
15	Michigan	620.8	Indiana	7.7	New Mexico	163.4	North Carolina	379.9	Ohio	40.5
16	North Carolina	579.4	Michigan	7.3	North Carolina	160.8	Arizona	373.6	Texas	40.0
17	Arizona	577.9	Missouri	7.3	Michigan	155.8	Texas	372.6	Oregon	39.8
18	Georgia	572.7	Texas	6.8	South Carolina	154.9	Missouri	372.2	Mississippi	37.3
19	Texas	564.6	Alaska	6.7	Missouri	149.2	Arkansas	350.9	Louisiana	36.8
20	Missouri	555.7	California	6.6	Texas	145.1	Georgia	347.0	District of Columbia	36.3
21	Oklahoma	539.4	Florida	6.5	Connecticut	133.8	Nebraska	345.7	Rhode Island	35.5
22	Alabama	512.1	Virginia	6.2	Ohio	133.5	New York	341.3	Arkansas	35.2
23	Arkansas	490.2	Oklahoma	6.1	Alabama	130.9	Alabama	339.9	South Dakota	35.0
24	Nebraska	451.4	Kansas	5.9	Mississippi	123.3	Nevada	326.8	Illinois	34.0
25	New Jersey	440.1	Pennsylvania	5.3	Washington	115.6	Indiana	279.0	New Hampshire	33.8
26	Indiana	431.0	New York	5.1	Indiana	111.2	Oregon	271.0	Maryland	33.4
27	Washington	428.5	Wyoming	4.8	Virginia	105.6	Kansas	261.8	North Dakota	33.2
28	Pennsylvania	420.5	Kentucky	4.6	Oregon	105.2	Washington	260.8	Alabama	33.2
29	Oregon	419.8	Colorado	4.6	Hawaii	102.7	Colorado	244.4	Indiana	33.1
30	Mississippi	410.7	West Virginia	4.3	Massachusetts	96.6	Mississippi	238.6	Idaho	31.4
31	Kansas	397.0	Connecticut	4.1	Arkansas	96.2	Iowa	233.3	Arizona	31.1
32	Colorado	377.9	Montana	4.1	Minnesota	92.5	New Jersey	230.0	North Carolina	30.6
33	Connecticut	366.3	New Jersey	4.0	Oklahoma	92.0	Idaho	226.4	Georgia	30.4
34	Ohio	362.5	Ohio	4.0	Kansas	86.8	Pennsylvania	223.5	California	29.9
35	Virginia	325.7	Washington	3.9	Alaska	86.6	Rhode Island	207.5	Hawaii	29.5
36	Utah	314.2	Oregon	3.8	Wisconsin	85.6	Connecticut	206.2	Kentucky	29.3
37	Rhode Island	312.1	Wisconsin	3.6	Colorado	81.5	Utah	203.5	Wyoming	27.7
38	Iowa	311.5	Utah	3.1	Nebraska	77.6	Wyoming	199.0	Vermont	27.6
39	Minnesota	310.2	Nebraska	3.1	Kentucky	75.4	West Virginia	188.3	Massachusetts	27.4
40	Kentucky	284.0	Idaho	2.9	Rhode Island	66.7	Virginia	187.2	Missouri	26.9
41	Idaho	282.2	Delaware	2.8	Utah	66.0	Ohio	184.5	Pennsylvania	26.9
42	Wisconsin	249.0	Minnesota	2.6	Iowa	50.9	Kentucky	174.7	Virginia	26.7
43	West Virginia	248.6	Rhode Island	2.4	West Virginia	37.3	Minnesota	165.2	Iowa	25.4
44	Wyoming	247.6	Vermont	2.2	New Hampshire	21.5	Wisconsin	139.9	Nebraska	25.1
45	Hawaii	246.9	Massachusetts	2.0	Idaho	21.5	Hawaii	112.7	Connecticut	22.2
46	South Dakota	154.3	Hawaii	2.0	Maine	21.1	South Dakota	97.8	New York	21.1
47	Montana	138.8	Maine	2.0	South Dakota	20.2	Montana	96.9	New Jersey	20.0
48	Maine	125.8	Iowa	1.9	Montana	19.9	Maine	84.6	Wisconsin	19.9
49	New Hampshire	107.2	New Hampshire	1.5	Wyoming	16.2	Vermont	67.0	West Virginia	18.7
50	Vermont	106.3	South Dakota	1.4	North Dakota	10.2	New Hampshire	50.4	Maine	18.1
51	North Dakota	89.3	North Dakota	1.1	Vermont	9.5	North Dakota	44.8	Montana	17.8

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Where rates for States are reported as equal, rank was determined by calculating the rate to the decimal place necessary to make a distinction. Counts for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter include certain homicides later ruled as self-defense or other justifiable homicides. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin; therefore certain crime counts were estimated by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for Vermont are not comparable to previous years because of changes in reporting practices.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.125

**Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By State, 1998

State	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Firearm-related violent crime		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter						
	Rate per 100,000 population		Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Rate per 100,000 population		Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>						
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter					
								Total firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Shotgun-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total <sup>b</sup>	1,531,044	566.4	373,852	24.4%	16,914	6.3	1.1%	64.9%	52.2%	3.8%	4.4%	13.3%	6.7%
Alabama	22,286	512.1	6,997	31.4	354	8.1	1.6	56.6	49.6	3.8	3.2	10.6	5.9
Alaska	4,015	653.9	901	22.4	41	6.7	1.0	52.8	33.3	2.8	11.1	19.4	2.8
Arizona	26,984	577.9	8,470	31.4	376	8.1	1.4	74.0	61.3	3.0	6.9	7.7	4.4
Arkansas	12,442	490.2	3,440	27.6	201	7.9	1.6	66.7	42.3	10.0	10.0	14.4	5.5
California	229,883	703.7	47,940	20.9	2,171	6.6	0.9	67.7	60.6	4.1	2.6	13.3	5.2
Colorado	15,008	377.9	2,941	19.6	183	4.6	1.2	57.0	41.9	2.8	6.1	15.1	13.4
Connecticut	11,993	366.3	2,410	20.1	135	4.1	1.1	58.5	45.9	3.7	2.2	21.5	7.4
Delaware	5,672	762.4	1,154	20.3	21	2.8	0.4	47.1	41.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	17.6
District of Columbia	8,988	1,718.5	NA	NA	260	49.7	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	140,016	938.7	NA	NA	967	6.5	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	43,762	572.7	14,643	33.5	618	8.1	1.4	63.4	57.0	2.7	2.9	15.8	6.2
Hawaii	2,946	246.9	346	11.8	24	2.0	0.8	25.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	25.0	41.7
Idaho	3,468	282.2	832	24.0	36	2.9	1.0	44.4	36.1	5.6	2.8	19.4	2.8
Illinois	97,291	807.7	NA	NA	1,008	8.4	1.0	76.6	64.1	1.3	2.0	9.7	6.3
Indiana	25,423	431.0	6,714	26.4	454	7.7	1.8	72.3	59.8	3.9	3.4	7.0	5.2
Iowa	8,916	311.5	1,147	12.9	54	1.9	0.6	57.9	31.6	2.6	10.5	15.8	2.6
Kansas	10,438	397.0	NA	NA	154	5.9	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	11,180	284.0	2,901	26.0	182	4.6	1.6	67.8	50.0	3.4	4.2	11.9	4.2
Louisiana	34,057	779.5	11,377	33.4	560	12.8	1.6	76.9	64.8	5.2	3.7	10.0	3.3
Maine	1,565	125.8	99	6.3	25	2.0	1.6	32.0	28.0	4.0	0.0	16.0	24.0
Maryland	40,903	796.6	12,406	30.3	513	10.0	1.3	65.5	60.8	0.6	2.6	13.7	4.2
Massachusetts	38,192	621.3	3,205	8.4	124	2.0	0.3	53.3	44.3	0.8	1.6	23.0	9.0
Michigan	60,947	620.8	17,799	29.2	721	7.3	1.2	64.2	29.2	4.7	4.7	9.4	5.6
Minnesota	14,656	310.2	3,060	20.9	121	2.6	0.8	43.6	36.8	0.9	6.0	20.5	11.1
Mississippi	11,302	410.7	4,619	40.9	315	11.4	2.8	58.3	50.6	4.4	3.3	20.6	5.0
Missouri	30,222	555.7	9,133	30.2	399	7.3	1.3	65.1	52.6	4.6	4.9	10.9	5.4
Montana	1,221	138.8	235	55.6	36	4.1	2.9	55.6	55.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Nebraska	7,507	451.4	1,454	19.4	51	3.1	0.7	43.5	17.4	17.4	8.7	34.8	13.0
Nevada	11,244	643.6	2,825	25.1	170	9.7	1.5	67.1	47.1	8.2	3.5	8.2	5.3
New Hampshire	1,270	107.2	132	25.0	18	1.5	1.4	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
New Jersey	35,717	440.1	7,268	20.4	322	4.0	0.9	44.7	38.8	0.6	2.8	22.0	13.4
New Mexico	16,700	961.4	4,984	29.8	190	10.9	1.1	60.4	38.1	13.7	5.0	19.4	3.6
New York	115,915	637.8	17,247	14.9	924	5.1	0.8	58.0	52.7	1.3	3.5	17.4	11.2
North Carolina	43,723	579.4	14,808	33.9	612	8.1	1.4	61.4	47.4	5.8	7.7	14.3	5.6
North Dakota	570	89.3	45	7.8	7	1.1	1.2	60.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0
Ohio	40,628	362.5	10,181	25.1	443	4.0	1.1	59.3	49.2	2.8	3.7	12.1	12.1
Oklahoma	18,053	539.4	4,040	22.4	204	6.1	1.1	59.4	42.8	7.0	8.0	12.3	11.8
Oregon	13,778	419.8	2,678	19.4	126	3.8	0.9	62.6	42.3	8.1	4.1	18.7	4.9
Pennsylvania	50,470	420.5	14,298	28.3	633	5.3	1.3	69.4	63.5	1.6	4.3	11.0	6.9
Rhode Island	3,084	312.1	468	15.2	24	2.4	0.8	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	8.3
South Carolina	34,647	903.2	9,275	26.8	306	8.0	0.9	65.7	53.1	3.3	7.3	14.5	8.6
South Dakota	1,139	154.3	163	14.3	10	1.4	0.9	83.3	50.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0
Tennessee	38,832	715.0	13,718	35.3	460	8.5	1.2	70.6	55.8	4.4	6.2	12.5	2.9
Texas	111,566	564.6	30,706	27.5	1,346	6.8	1.2	66.8	48.4	4.7	6.6	13.4	6.8
Utah	6,599	314.2	1,352	20.5	65	3.1	1.0	56.5	43.5	4.8	6.5	16.1	0.0
Vermont	628	106.3	NA	NA	13	2.2	2.1	33.3	25.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	50.0
Virginia	22,115	325.7	5,589	25.3	422	6.2	1.9	67.8	44.9	3.2	5.9	11.2	6.1
Washington	24,380	428.5	5,350	21.9	224	3.9	0.9	54.1	45.4	4.3	1.6	17.8	7.0
West Virginia	4,503	248.6	935	20.8	78	4.3	1.7	70.5	43.6	10.3	11.5	12.8	10.3
Wisconsin	13,009	249.0	NA	NA	190	3.6	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	1,191	247.6	152	12.8	23	4.8	1.9	50.0	42.9	7.1	0.0	14.3	28.6

Note: See Note, table 3.124. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reporting Program data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.89.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Weapon-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.126

**Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and percent of weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault**

By State, 1998

State	Robbery						Aggravated assault					
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Percent of all robberies			Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Percent of all aggravated assaults		
				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Strongarm-related				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total <sup>b</sup>	446,625	165.2	29.2%	38.2%	8.8%	39.7%	974,402	360.5	63.6%	18.8%	18.4%	27.3%
Alabama	5,698	130.9	25.6	51.6	7.7	32.6	14,791	339.9	66.4	25.1	16.9	31.4
Alaska	532	86.6	13.3	44.6	12.2	38.6	3,021	492.0	75.2	19.9	24.3	28.7
Arizona	7,715	165.2	28.6	41.0	10.1	38.3	17,442	373.6	64.6	28.0	15.7	26.4
Arkansas	2,442	96.2	19.6	50.9	5.9	35.9	8,906	350.9	71.6	22.2	15.9	40.5
California	68,782	210.6	29.9	34.6	10.0	45.6	149,148	456.6	64.9	14.5	13.0	41.4
Colorado	3,238	81.5	21.6	31.9	9.2	43.5	9,704	244.4	64.7	16.6	18.2	28.1
Connecticut	4,379	133.8	36.5	35.6	9.8	44.9	6,751	206.2	56.3	10.4	15.4	36.0
Delaware	1,445	194.2	25.5	37.7	9.0	46.8	3,707	498.3	65.4	14.8	22.9	11.4
District of Columbia	3,606	689.5	40.1	37.0	6.5	48.2	4,932	943.0	54.9	16.3	25.0	9.0
Florida	36,198	242.7	25.9	39.5	6.8	42.5	95,447	639.9	68.2	17.4	18.4	18.4
Georgia	14,308	187.2	32.7	50.1	4.7	31.6	26,514	347.0	60.6	25.8	18.5	18.8
Hawaii	1,225	102.7	41.6	11.7	6.9	78.2	1,345	112.7	45.7	12.0	10.9	53.0
Idaho	264	21.5	7.6	33.1	13.7	36.5	2,782	226.4	80.2	24.8	22.5	16.5
Illinois	29,927	248.5	30.8	NA	NA	NA	62,261	516.9	64.0	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	6,561	111.2	25.8	48.4	7.1	38.1	16,456	279.0	64.7	18.3	11.9	41.6
Iowa	1,456	50.9	16.3	25.5	11.4	47.9	6,678	233.3	74.9	10.1	15.8	47.8
Kansas	2,283	86.8	21.9	51.4	4.5	34.1	6,882	261.8	65.9	25.1	16.9	4.9
Kentucky	2,968	75.4	26.5	42.8	7.0	43.8	6,877	174.7	61.5	20.2	12.4	39.7
Louisiana	8,651	198.0	25.4	58.4	5.8	29.2	23,237	531.9	68.2	24.7	21.3	21.5
Maine	263	21.1	16.8	13.8	13.8	62.5	1,052	84.6	67.2	3.1	11.6	58.8
Maryland	15,339	298.7	37.5	48.6	7.9	35.3	23,337	454.5	57.1	19.0	22.8	13.5
Massachusetts	5,938	96.6	15.5	22.4	17.8	43.9	30,443	495.2	79.7	5.4	13.8	39.4
Michigan	15,293	155.8	25.1	45.8	6.9	29.4	39,987	407.3	65.6	24.6	20.2	10.4
Minnesota	4,371	92.5	29.8	27.3	8.7	53.6	7,806	165.2	53.3	20.2	28.5	25.1
Mississippi	3,394	123.3	30.0	57.3	4.1	29.5	6,567	238.6	58.1	36.4	20.8	18.4
Missouri	8,116	149.2	26.9	41.9	6.4	43.0	20,244	372.2	67.0	26.3	18.0	20.8
Montana	175	19.9	14.3	17.9	7.1	39.3	853	96.9	69.9	19.8	17.0	40.5
Nebraska	1,290	77.6	17.2	42.7	8.4	41.1	5,749	345.7	76.6	14.6	11.9	44.4
Nevada	4,453	254.9	39.6	39.6	10.2	43.0	5,710	326.8	50.8	15.0	18.7	36.4
New Hampshire	255	21.5	20.1	16.7	10.3	63.2	597	50.4	47.0	7.5	23.5	36.9
New Jersey	15,109	186.2	42.3	30.4	9.9	51.1	18,663	230.0	52.3	12.7	20.7	33.7
New Mexico	2,839	163.4	17.0	48.6	11.6	32.4	12,714	732.0	76.1	26.7	18.2	23.8
New York	49,125	270.3	42.4	20.4	11.4	30.0	62,023	341.3	53.5	10.2	25.3	16.9
North Carolina	12,133	160.8	27.7	47.0	7.9	34.6	28,667	379.9	65.6	29.7	19.7	20.3
North Dakota	65	10.2	11.4	22.5	5.0	25.0	286	44.8	50.2	1.6	13.1	45.3
Ohio	14,960	133.5	36.8	39.3	5.8	45.7	20,682	184.5	50.9	17.4	16.6	34.7
Oklahoma	3,078	92.0	17.0	41.4	8.3	43.4	13,258	396.1	73.4	18.8	15.2	29.4
Oregon	3,452	105.2	25.1	30.5	10.2	51.8	8,893	271.0	64.5	15.9	16.3	33.2
Pennsylvania	19,787	164.9	39.2	40.8	6.7	47.0	26,827	223.5	53.2	20.4	15.0	41.2
Rhode Island	659	66.7	21.4	20.7	11.9	59.0	2,050	207.5	66.5	13.9	19.4	20.5
South Carolina	5,943	154.9	17.2	42.9	9.7	34.7	26,645	694.6	76.9	23.8	22.8	19.8
South Dakota	149	20.2	13.1	22.2	11.1	48.9	722	97.8	63.4	13.2	29.7	28.5
Tennessee	9,667	178.0	24.9	55.4	7.7	27.8	26,220	482.8	67.5	29.7	20.9	15.3
Texas	28,677	145.1	25.7	42.5	9.5	37.9	73,630	372.6	66.0	22.8	22.7	18.9
Utah	1,385	66.0	21.0	36.7	8.8	45.7	4,274	203.5	64.8	16.8	20.0	25.9
Vermont	56	9.5	8.9	31.6	0.0	36.8	396	67.0	63.1	16.4	20.4	31.4
Virginia	7,171	105.6	32.4	47.3	6.0	34.5	12,712	187.2	57.5	13.6	18.7	38.9
Washington	6,577	115.6	27.0	32.9	8.9	49.4	14,839	260.8	60.9	18.8	18.9	28.3
West Virginia	676	37.3	15.0	32.6	9.1	47.3	3,410	188.3	75.7	18.4	15.0	43.4
Wisconsin	4,474	85.6	34.4	55.7	7.1	33.0	7,308	139.9	56.2	31.2	18.8	30.0
Wyoming	78	16.2	6.5	26.7	6.7	56.0	957	199.0	80.4	11.1	19.8	40.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.124 and 3.125.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.<sup>b</sup>Weapon-related figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.



Table 3.127

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1997 and 1998

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1997	116,384	6,403	2	67	124	449	1,320	4,147	294	29
	1998	110,306	5,573	5	52	129	362	1,246	3,561	218	24
Albany, NY	1997	104,642	7,354	7	66	429	533	1,762	4,132	425	62
	1998	103,166	7,392	2	74	387	540	1,805	4,142	442	55
Albuquerque, NM	1997	431,027	47,923	49	270	1,729	3,629	8,543	25,954	7,749	131
	1998	422,417	45,648	37	219	1,693	3,614	8,037	25,709	6,339	173
Alexandria, VA	1997	116,012	6,601	5	46	267	288	819	4,363	813	26
	1998	117,390	6,060	7	39	202	241	790	4,038	743	18
Allentown, PA	1997	105,056	6,530	7	48	391	241	1,342	3,798	703	43
	1998	102,297	6,022	15	43	385	234	1,387	3,406	552	44
Amarillo, TX	1997	174,562	12,983	14	69	246	915	2,130	8,832	777	65
	1998	173,838	13,280	12	66	245	942	1,963	9,326	726	78
Amherst Town, NY	1997	107,047	2,599	0	8	38	51	296	2,058	148	6
	1998	106,493	2,111	2	2	43	44	183	1,717	120	6
Anaheim, CA	1997	289,645	12,130	15	100	812	1,037	2,270	5,924	1,972	55
	1998	298,630	10,438	18	73	550	877	2,085	5,208	1,627	53
Anchorage, AK	1997	255,634	15,265	23	174	501	1,191	1,931	10,083	1,362	83
	1998	254,250	13,364	19	184	373	1,056	1,617	8,834	1,281	77
Ann Arbor, MI	1997	112,001	4,581	0	34	106	261	803	3,161	216	43
	1998	110,635	4,747	2	46	123	341	909	3,098	228	23
Arlington, TX	1997	303,487	20,096	12	127	527	1,754	3,056	12,569	2,051	46
	1998	305,948	19,520	13	138	506	1,202	2,974	12,703	1,984	79
Atlanta, GA	1997	420,865	58,591	150	366	4,751	7,563	9,183	28,709	7,869	255
	1998	414,262	58,129	149	385	4,658	7,432	9,093	28,513	7,899	196
Aurora, CO	1997	266,967	16,521	17	223	501	917	2,315	10,387	2,161	63
	1998	262,465	14,529	28	189	477	802	2,324	8,873	1,836	60
Aurora, IL <sup>a</sup>	1997	113,688	NA	20	NA	225	561	1,067	3,736	288	36
	1998	121,237	NA	11	NA	165	573	1,138	3,707	372	56
Austin, TX <sup>b</sup>	1997	546,223	42,988	40	283	1,284	1,920	7,511	27,485	4,465	139
	1998	559,758	39,193	31	219	1,097	1,678	6,952	26,133	3,083	251
Bakersfield, CA	1997	196,146	12,934	22	39	496	561	2,837	7,694	1,285	141
	1998	210,354	12,348	20	31	461	506	2,879	7,143	1,308	150
Baltimore, MD	1997	719,587	77,595	312	480	8,629	7,995	12,755	38,593	8,831	387
	1998	662,253	72,497	312	469	7,687	7,556	13,177	35,938	7,358	496
Baton Rouge, LA	1997	229,553	26,363	58	144	1,454	1,135	5,097	15,394	3,081	215
	1998	216,216	24,291	64	110	1,289	1,030	5,165	14,061	2,572	278
Beaumont, TX	1997	121,661	9,268	11	214	394	676	1,836	5,492	645	68
	1998	112,723	9,294	9	201	346	670	1,993	5,256	819	61
Berkeley, CA	1997	102,488	9,796	11	31	447	476	1,260	6,612	959	52
	1998	105,814	9,274	2	33	431	472	1,443	5,922	971	36
Birmingham, AL	1997	275,236	26,395	108	222	1,337	2,118	5,186	14,067	3,357	229
	1998	259,453	22,533	85	206	969	1,887	4,130	12,613	2,643	155
Boise, ID	1997	156,026	7,936	4	63	57	414	1,343	5,760	322	65
	1998	159,050	8,482	3	78	64	434	1,386	6,142	375	71
Boston, MA <sup>c</sup>	1997	555,024	37,838	43	350	2,728	4,765	4,301	17,920	7,731	573
	1998	559,631	34,981	34	356	2,334	4,703	3,610	17,578	6,366	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1997	132,852	11,365	34	89	888	1,399	2,691	3,811	2,453	356
	1998	138,698	9,053	32	74	776	1,112	1,827	3,362	1,870	289
Brownsville, TX	1997	119,421	9,250	8	41	217	1,005	1,366	6,199	414	19
	1998	137,252	7,860	14	24	168	698	1,346	5,141	469	13
Buffalo, NY	1997	312,411	25,291	46	230	2,195	1,542	5,984	11,424	3,870	475
	1998	308,648	22,321	39	197	1,736	1,513	5,155	10,713	2,968	399
Burbank, CA	1997	102,318	3,794	0	14	130	207	557	2,105	781	11
	1998	98,437	3,160	4	8	94	179	421	1,853	601	4
Cambridge, MA <sup>c</sup>	1997	101,155	4,449	2	24	176	369	596	2,778	504	39
	1998	94,506	4,362	2	24	206	367	689	2,677	397	NA
Carrollton, TX	1997	99,488	3,825	3	28	60	326	720	2,390	298	44
	1998	101,256	3,911	2	28	82	293	797	2,390	319	30
Chandler, AZ	1997	133,269	8,900	3	41	140	201	1,969	5,524	1,022	68
	1998	151,136	8,490	5	35	119	177	1,831	5,332	991	72
Charlotte-Mecklenberg, NC	1997	562,005	52,884	59	345	2,716	6,045	10,413	28,922	4,384	390
	1998	593,078	52,502	65	333	2,400	5,829	10,701	29,256	3,918	286
Chattanooga, TN	1997	157,935	15,535	36	86	599	1,925	2,789	8,779	1,321	106
	1998	152,461	15,960	22	154	626	1,941	2,810	8,857	1,550	76
Chesapeake, VA	1997	185,591	8,462	11	48	321	439	1,635	5,467	541	99
	1998	197,272	8,411	4	33	379	434	1,602	5,332	627	79
Chicago, IL <sup>a</sup>	1997	2,765,852	NA	757	NA	25,289	36,519	40,632	119,609	33,607	1,544
	1998	2,750,917	NA	703	NA	23,117	36,740	36,009	121,537	31,826	1,289
Chula Vista, CA	1997	153,228	9,012	8	38	375	675	1,460	4,853	1,603	50
	1998	156,454	8,150	5	50	350	764	1,265	4,101	1,615	41
Cincinnati, OH <sup>d,e</sup>	1997	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1998	344,828	25,345	20	404	1,350	1,239	5,185	14,983	2,164	X
Clearwater, FL	1997	104,853	7,564	3	65	198	768	1,716	4,491	323	23
	1998	102,318	7,382	1	66	253	773	1,236	4,700	353	24
Cleveland, OH <sup>e</sup>	1997	496,624	37,026	77	638	3,837	2,692	8,146	14,305	7,331	631
	1998	495,516	34,593	81	576	3,364	2,460	6,850	14,056	7,206	467

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.127

**Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population**

1997 and 1998--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Colorado Springs, CO <sup>d</sup>	1997	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1998	357,741	20,922	8	267	511	1,145	3,483	14,211	1,297	154
Columbia, SC	1997	107,181	12,102	12	64	507	1,082	1,623	7,985	829	37
	1998	115,344	11,344	10	58	406	952	1,501	7,616	801	53
Columbus, GA	1997	197,860	12,952	14	30	476	437	2,007	9,051	937	2
	1998	185,999	12,272	17	28	396	448	1,457	8,772	1,154	5
Columbus, OH	1997	641,338	62,440	84	696	3,104	2,103	13,453	35,882	7,118	778
	1998	661,227	62,608	78	668	2,615	2,040	13,526	36,338	7,343	813
Concord, CA	1997	114,866	7,143	0	36	179	555	1,203	4,486	684	38
	1998	118,584	6,801	4	44	149	460	1,107	4,324	713	27
Coral Springs, FL	1997	97,265	8,655	2	22	156	365	1,660	5,801	649	2
	1998	109,405	4,273	3	20	83	225	723	2,845	374	13
Corona, CA	1997	95,371	4,766	8	30	190	654	1,229	1,975	680	26
	1998	103,822	4,076	1	40	141	206	816	2,198	674	20
Corpus Christi, TX	1997	291,321	29,770	18	154	428	2,267	4,371	20,899	1,633	140
	1998	287,360	22,510	17	143	352	1,583	3,858	15,227	1,330	141
Costa Mesa, CA	1997	101,047	4,635	3	32	145	191	613	3,106	545	9
	1998	104,321	3,956	1	17	117	158	549	2,583	531	8
Dallas, TX	1997	1,077,829	100,624	209	744	5,626	8,336	17,755	50,586	17,368	1,530
	1998	1,089,178	100,594	252	724	5,878	9,078	18,755	49,281	16,626	1,380
Daly City, CA	1997	96,539	2,819	4	24	154	118	367	1,596	556	18
	1998	100,176	2,779	6	17	125	180	275	1,670	506	18
Dayton, OH	1997	179,888	17,266	34	217	1,161	703	3,719	8,312	3,120	210
	1998	172,023	18,021	21	177	1,050	554	4,047	8,735	3,437	X
Denver, CO	1997	525,793	30,514	69	356	1,253	1,857	6,456	14,755	5,768	399
	1998	509,343	27,027	51	320	1,064	1,481	5,900	12,889	5,322	334
Des Moines, IA	1997	195,455	16,863	12	85	376	491	2,458	12,055	1,386	83
	1998	194,298	14,202	15	99	347	487	2,124	10,104	1,026	86
Detroit, MI	1997	1,021,412	119,190	469	968	8,208	12,331	19,324	44,451	33,439	2,611
	1998	999,976	117,911	430	858	8,558	14,581	21,516	43,317	28,651	2,184
Downey, CA	1997	102,548	4,446	7	30	303	131	763	1,965	1,247	34
	1998	94,863	4,146	6	24	269	136	635	1,890	1,186	12
Durham, NC	1997	150,640	17,819	33	90	1,244	696	3,958	9,801	1,997	40
	1998	154,436	16,433	30	99	1,027	589	3,952	9,015	1,721	53
Elizabeth, NJ	1997	108,301	9,493	7	39	797	333	2,154	4,329	1,834	32
	1998	111,192	8,138	8	34	638	326	1,688	3,735	1,709	22
El Monte, CA	1997	107,447	4,087	7	35	532	540	768	1,333	872	42
	1998	112,142	3,920	11	39	465	618	690	1,442	655	32
El Paso, TX	1997	612,754	42,649	24	225	1,066	3,534	3,251	30,978	3,571	127
	1998	624,510	35,787	17	241	823	3,293	2,632	26,124	2,657	76
Erie, PA	1997	108,107	5,722	4	62	365	267	1,152	3,449	423	60
	1998	104,869	4,635	2	40	289	250	927	2,763	364	58
Escondido, CA	1997	119,446	7,246	6	66	208	559	1,200	4,271	936	32
	1998	119,617	5,670	1	51	184	489	960	2,962	1,023	24
Eugene, OR	1997	124,129	12,326	2	52	311	392	2,128	8,638	803	82
	1998	127,177	11,463	3	47	244	401	2,167	7,810	791	104
Evansville, IN	1997	131,972	7,750	7	44	179	520	1,507	5,030	463	68
	1998	123,960	7,812	8	36	192	292	1,805	4,926	553	59
Flint, MI	1997	142,206	15,996	19	130	805	2,350	3,689	6,606	2,397	237
	1998	135,438	16,216	32	160	802	2,342	4,188	6,672	2,020	212
Fontana, CA	1997	106,497	4,359	12	64	329	633	973	1,235	1,113	20
	1998	106,815	4,006	11	34	281	503	970	1,145	1,062	41
Fort Collins, CO	1997	105,366	5,554	1	53	31	283	752	4,221	213	29
	1998	108,476	4,903	3	54	31	321	741	3,575	178	36
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1997	171,023	20,667	17	100	1,301	1,087	3,930	10,666	3,566	72
	1998	157,760	18,260	16	72	935	751	3,714	10,418	2,354	70
Fort Wayne, IN	1997	186,929	15,327	36	113	502	363	2,454	10,365	1,494	121
	1998	187,096	14,163	24	105	424	283	2,163	9,871	1,293	78
Fort Worth, TX	1997	477,900	34,972	74	265	1,402	2,572	6,573	20,010	4,076	287
	1998	497,830	35,491	64	293	1,357	2,615	7,422	19,626	4,114	275
Fremont, CA	1997	188,463	7,975	4	35	157	547	1,501	4,761	970	26
	1998	192,477	7,323	9	24	169	475	1,287	4,606	753	38
Fresno, CA	1997	396,843	37,623	60	192	1,794	2,736	6,640	19,035	7,166	1,120
	1998	404,297	32,075	36	175	1,394	2,649	5,202	16,948	5,671	839
Fullerton, CA	1997	119,973	4,796	2	30	157	248	783	2,989	587	19
	1998	124,217	4,482	2	31	153	243	787	2,660	606	31
Garden Grove, CA	1997	151,897	5,919	3	22	276	509	1,186	2,895	1,028	36
	1998	154,209	5,623	7	27	220	469	921	2,988	991	41
Garland, TX	1997	204,609	8,712	4	56	137	329	1,742	5,642	802	78
	1998	195,995	8,870	1	45	152	307	1,758	5,755	852	83
Gary, IN <sup>b</sup>	1997	116,481	10,138	98	160	740	929	2,789	3,103	2,319	NA
	1998	111,713	7,487	77	80	583	609	2,046	2,365	1,727	NA
Glendale, AZ	1997	188,278	15,179	13	81	323	754	2,437	8,851	2,720	66
	1998	192,696	13,021	12	68	277	721	2,123	7,471	2,349	56
Glendale, CA	1997	183,232	5,815	6	21	256	411	987	3,099	1,035	50
	1998	187,866	5,346	2	19	206	331	737	3,178	873	45
Grand Prairie, TX <sup>e</sup>	1997	114,766	7,449	9	33	125	1,167	1,013	4,186	916	1
	1998	112,695	6,972	9	36	172	335	1,135	4,130	1,155	1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.127

**Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population**

1997 and 1998--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Grand Rapids, MI	1997	195,966	14,075	25	41	578	1,649	2,822	7,816	1,144	97
	1998	190,340	14,502	23	71	624	1,611	3,151	7,799	1,223	105
Greensboro, NC	1997	206,016	16,517	35	86	779	1,074	3,076	10,329	1,138	87
	1998	200,439	17,653	20	90	801	1,038	3,739	10,602	1,363	90
Green Bay, WI	1997	104,485	4,786	6	20	48	198	629	3,655	230	17
	1998	104,017	4,749	3	29	63	205	949	3,292	208	12
Hampton, VA	1997	143,505	7,133	6	54	275	194	911	5,019	674	64
	1998	139,728	7,360	5	33	298	199	1,024	5,310	491	43
Hartford, CT	1997	124,115	11,944	21	47	860	695	1,652	7,048	1,621	NA
	1998	132,681	11,955	25	62	846	718	1,762	6,932	1,610	180
Hayward, CA	1997	118,666	8,179	7	50	352	381	1,147	4,721	1,521	58
	1998	124,660	7,122	5	47	368	359	1,044	3,977	1,322	48
Henderson, NV	1997	117,396	6,477	2	88	141	91	1,441	3,665	1,049	22
	1998	134,698	6,539	3	96	160	294	1,467	3,552	967	17
Hialeah, FL	1997	203,872	17,640	14	61	846	1,310	2,830	8,764	3,815	79
	1998	209,069	16,776	8	73	697	1,260	2,783	8,273	3,682	66
Hollywood, FL	1997	131,271	12,582	9	64	490	642	2,214	7,528	1,635	37
	1998	132,911	11,017	6	49	458	570	1,922	6,582	1,430	25
Honolulu, HI	1997	880,272	53,410	34	257	1,214	1,131	8,755	36,430	5,589	302
	1998	874,736	47,453	17	242	1,052	1,031	7,692	32,669	4,750	278
Houston, TX	1997	1,801,370	130,844	254	790	8,146	11,967	23,967	64,925	20,795	1,581
	1998	1,797,157	127,817	254	654	7,711	11,564	23,065	64,070	20,499	1,641
Huntington Beach, CA	1997	194,258	6,441	5	34	111	493	1,419	3,636	743	17
	1998	197,145	5,907	0	46	156	339	1,332	3,393	641	14
Huntsville, AL	1997	164,124	13,537	16	91	372	929	2,261	8,760	1,108	49
	1998	173,145	11,716	11	92	301	841	1,848	7,521	1,102	42
Independence, MO	1997	114,291	9,473	6	29	133	445	1,288	6,596	976	45
	1998	11,505	8,813	5	40	110	521	1,232	6,104	801	92
Indianapolis, IN <sup>f</sup>	1997	780,630	52,641	146	554	3,340	4,799	11,508	24,566	7,728	418
	1998	759,689	47,534	143	586	2,893	5,002	11,258	21,851	5,801	446
Inglewood, CA	1997	113,015	5,602	25	61	735	810	1,088	1,620	1,263	39
	1998	113,176	5,069	35	33	682	739	941	1,630	1,009	52
Irvine, CA	1997	128,968	3,690	1	10	44	165	860	2,264	346	37
	1998	132,159	3,593	4	16	46	152	859	2,151	365	16
Irving, TX	1997	173,739	9,000	6	69	178	480	1,307	6,002	958	40
	1998	182,525	9,454	9	69	181	527	1,397	6,266	1,005	47
Jackson, MS	1997	197,819	20,176	61	213	1,147	719	5,218	9,549	3,269	45
	1998	193,401	20,674	60	221	1,228	747	4,895	9,897	3,626	39
Jacksonville, FL	1997	702,545	57,978	75	606	2,369	6,387	12,343	30,790	5,408	409
	1998	703,251	54,725	74	521	2,051	5,467	10,849	30,472	5,291	376
Jersey City, NJ	1997	230,283	15,598	26	109	1,640	1,963	3,145	5,654	3,061	147
	1998	231,073	13,242	20	74	1,527	1,657	2,850	4,975	2,139	90
Kansas City, MO	1997	452,070	49,511	100	417	2,711	5,341	8,641	24,874	7,427	442
	1998	447,730	53,727	130	382	2,661	5,189	10,504	27,473	7,388	538
Knoxville, TN	1997	175,623	11,164	19	97	545	844	2,039	6,083	1,537	156
	1998	170,399	10,165	34	77	540	825	1,646	5,765	1,278	177
Lafayette, LA	1997	103,157	8,532	15	81	265	626	1,539	5,379	627	24
	1998	106,832	8,806	9	55	273	574	1,559	5,681	655	28
Lancaster, CA	1997	122,359	6,507	7	52	341	1,129	1,623	2,498	857	51
	1998	117,900	5,368	8	57	253	1,021	1,215	2,190	624	37
Lansing, MI	1997	123,086	9,494	16	160	265	990	1,698	5,859	506	59
	1998	125,968	9,122	11	157	293	1,027	1,722	5,428	484	74
Laredo, TX	1997	158,569	12,646	11	56	193	553	2,074	8,727	1,032	100
	1998	173,484	13,135	11	68	219	538	1,930	8,957	1,412	49
Las Vegas, NV <sup>d</sup>	1997	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1998	908,596	53,115	116	501	3,292	3,142	11,428	24,396	10,240	382
Lexington, KY	1997	242,640	15,165	24	129	580	1,195	2,610	9,721	906	60
	1998	241,593	13,616	22	127	470	1,155	2,660	8,318	864	47
Lincoln, NE	1997	207,330	14,242	7	96	145	884	1,792	10,771	547	21
	1998	211,984	14,226	9	96	172	887	2,016	10,569	477	33
Little Rock, AR	1997	183,840	21,814	34	165	867	1,297	4,089	13,818	1,544	119
	1998	176,377	18,515	25	144	763	1,145	3,675	11,456	1,307	89
Livonia, MI	1997	103,353	3,474	0	16	74	139	472	2,415	358	NA
	1998	105,057	3,926	0	19	83	147	548	2,707	422	0
Long Beach, CA	1997	445,404	21,817	56	125	1,849	2,177	4,295	9,084	4,231	175
	1998	430,018	19,078	38	111	1,765	1,783	3,908	7,922	3,551	186
Los Angeles, CA	1997	3,541,309	204,556	576	1,413	20,506	34,043	30,195	82,605	35,218	3,320
	1998	3,621,680	183,706	426	1,395	15,835	31,545	26,067	79,997	28,441	2,575
Louisville, KY	1997	276,382	19,089	62	128	1,545	1,339	4,480	8,706	2,829	324
	1998	262,393	17,896	39	93	1,269	1,073	4,592	8,392	2,438	276
Lowell, MA <sup>c</sup>	1997	97,276	4,358	7	43	104	888	694	1,723	899	38
	1998	101,843	4,005	4	54	116	866	662	1,379	924	NA
Lubbock, TX	1997	205,694	12,767	6	92	220	1,518	2,588	7,644	699	314
	1998	196,143	12,299	15	132	241	1,615	2,654	7,010	632	66
Macon, GA	1997	115,860	12,220	23	57	310	519	2,062	7,961	1,288	36
	1998	116,307	12,750	21	74	352	592	2,452	7,869	1,390	73

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.127

**Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population**

1997 and 1998--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Madison, WI	1997	197,955	8,830	3	81	340	433	1,397	5,922	654	41
	1998	201,225	8,349	5	94	262	376	1,387	5,625	600	25
Manchester, NH	1997	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1998	103,675	4,018	1	63	113	57	649	2,672	463	70
McAllen, TX	1997	100,800	9,273	4	19	151	243	1,569	6,266	1,021	69
	1998	108,462	8,003	7	14	110	192	1,305	5,470	905	64
Memphis, TN	1997	637,492	64,015	138	938	5,240	5,520	15,471	25,251	11,457	653
	1998	604,242	53,214	115	722	4,172	4,048	14,921	20,899	8,337	554
Mesa, AZ	1997	350,592	27,101	13	126	450	1,965	4,272	16,827	3,448	108
	1998	364,588	25,322	11	120	501	1,781	3,944	15,911	3,054	88
Mesquite, TX	1997	119,710	5,923	4	5	59	373	536	4,236	710	124
	1998	115,446	5,898	1	1	73	321	607	4,217	678	160
Miami, FL	1997	391,766	50,259	103	189	4,517	6,214	8,946	22,609	7,681	218
	1998	372,949	44,922	86	140	3,797	5,482	7,831	20,905	6,681	244
Midland, TX	1997	101,714	4,748	5	80	89	234	950	3,171	219	17
	1998	101,191	4,050	2	79	66	209	798	2,640	256	14
Milwaukee, WI	1997	628,507	47,685	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,818	25,954	8,295	457
	1998	588,339	46,144	111	286	2,970	2,528	7,055	25,846	7,348	585
Minneapolis, MN	1997	363,932	41,632	58	536	3,308	2,831	8,237	20,856	5,806	386
	1998	362,124	34,621	58	458	2,371	2,637	6,499	18,112	4,486	420
Mobile, AL <sup>g</sup>	1997	209,336	19,487	52	99	1,160	562	4,524	11,343	1,747	160
	1998	245,233	18,357	36	71	877	524	4,438	10,510	1,901	155
Modesto, CA	1997	181,052	13,959	17	64	385	787	2,706	8,125	1,875	240
	1998	183,305	12,349	6	74	359	671	2,346	7,432	1,461	82
Montgomery, AL	1997	200,104	14,198	26	75	671	1,009	3,364	7,841	1,212	69
	1998	197,807	13,908	32	111	533	822	3,095	7,855	1,460	78
Moreno Valley, CA	1997	143,020	8,269	14	55	346	817	2,330	3,819	888	36
	1998	146,014	7,587	9	48	327	820	2,266	3,322	795	34
Naperville, IL <sup>a,b</sup>	1997	102,402	NA	0	NA	14	52	413	2,609	105	NA
	1998	109,653	NA	0	NA	17	49	410	1,766	104	26
Nashville, TN	1997	531,908	58,996	112	550	2,583	6,046	8,834	32,698	8,173	NA
	1998	524,124	53,249	97	483	2,223	5,747	7,499	30,787	6,413	NA
Newark, NJ	1997	264,270	28,351	57	170	3,442	3,558	4,567	10,812	5,745	319
	1998	269,205	23,045	60	162	2,846	2,569	3,418	8,989	5,001	229
New Haven, CT	1997	119,420	13,950	21	93	1,094	1,136	2,510	7,348	1,748	90
	1998	124,783	13,255	15	66	825	1,195	2,147	7,510	1,497	86
New Orleans, LA	1997	488,509	45,704	267	385	3,972	3,780	8,107	19,813	9,380	258
	1998	471,157	40,811	230	299	2,965	3,394	7,008	18,645	8,270	293
Newport News, VA	1997	184,100	10,164	17	102	458	442	1,471	6,855	819	106
	1998	177,327	9,496	17	89	381	547	1,428	6,206	828	87
New York, NY	1997	7,320,477	355,893	770	2,157	44,707	45,229	54,099	157,039	51,892	NA
	1998	7,357,745	323,150	633	2,046	39,359	43,853	46,185	147,018	44,056	NA
Norfolk, VA	1997	248,130	18,855	55	138	1,183	1,041	2,528	12,620	1,290	134
	1998	231,328	16,188	32	158	732	646	2,214	11,137	1,269	116
Norwalk, CA	1997	103,425	4,289	8	30	286	773	645	1,412	1,135	27
	1998	102,136	3,554	16	25	252	573	530	1,336	822	22
Oakland, CA	1997	376,696	38,048	99	306	3,482	4,342	5,923	18,909	4,987	360
	1998	376,375	36,863	72	340	2,651	3,945	6,119	18,554	5,182	319
Oceanside, CA	1997	150,121	6,073	9	86	263	758	1,301	2,910	746	36
	1998	150,254	5,917	8	80	272	738	1,340	2,830	649	27
Odessa, TX	1997	100,233	5,656	5	27	121	666	1,063	3,545	229	42
	1998	92,998	5,647	3	20	85	720	935	3,656	228	31
Oklahoma City, OK	1997	472,046	55,020	59	409	1,397	3,200	9,778	35,628	4,549	323
	1998	463,637	46,722	56	421	1,272	2,867	9,268	28,857	3,981	291
Omaha, NE	1997	351,745	25,453	31	176	818	3,848	3,165	13,946	3,469	215
	1998	368,258	26,409	28	173	948	3,692	3,245	14,560	3,763	231
Ontario, CA	1997	138,414	8,812	13	58	448	776	1,552	4,369	1,596	77
	1998	148,598	8,328	18	43	362	652	1,354	4,337	1,562	92
Orange, CA	1997	119,893	3,496	12	29	106	386	701	1,725	537	43
	1998	123,909	3,592	1	19	119	366	759	1,852	476	49
Orlando, FL	1997	185,837	25,323	14	174	1,262	2,790	4,424	14,233	2,426	53
	1998	181,527	25,421	25	203	1,123	2,737	3,995	15,089	2,249	66
Oxnard, CA	1997	149,746	7,618	5	61	518	470	1,238	4,370	956	28
	1998	155,288	6,378	7	47	393	487	1,096	3,571	777	14
Palmdale, CA	1997	106,176	5,623	6	46	275	919	1,146	2,431	800	37
	1998	108,589	4,792	7	37	197	879	1,063	2,028	581	44
Pasadena, CA	1997	137,741	6,401	12	33	466	610	1,212	3,411	657	85
	1998	136,695	5,889	10	25	354	459	1,061	3,432	548	57
Pasadena, TX	1997	136,756	7,295	9	58	209	673	1,323	4,162	861	85
	1998	135,653	6,390	8	44	175	832	1,160	3,447	724	84
Paterson, NJ	1997	140,896	7,232	14	54	694	703	1,998	2,637	1,132	42
	1998	152,377	6,588	17	39	573	649	1,676	2,458	1,176	45
Pembroke Pines, FL	1997	85,591	9,211	3	27	200	414	1,574	5,986	1,007	9
	1998	104,611	4,289	2	12	78	203	748	2,809	437	6
Peoria, IL <sup>a,b</sup>	1997	114,261	NA	9	NA	475	741	1,707	6,000	1,099	84
	1998	113,418	NA	5	NA	381	537	2,301	6,388	1,359	90

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.127

**Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population**

1997 and 1998--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Philadelphia, PA <sup>d</sup>	1997	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1998	1,449,419	106,078	338	752	11,435	8,701	15,437	49,892	19,523	2,879
Phoenix, AZ	1997	1,172,538	112,657	175	428	3,725	6,048	21,027	61,635	19,619	277
	1998	1,225,692	104,734	185	346	3,764	5,906	18,733	57,957	17,843	276
Pittsburgh, PA	1997	353,248	20,551	50	175	1,543	1,010	3,359	11,598	2,816	254
	1998	360,374	21,492	36	194	1,578	1,348	3,800	11,709	2,827	192
Plano, TX	1997	166,480	7,589	1	22	84	502	1,352	5,274	363	9
	1998	210,109	8,182	4	47	107	666	1,478	5,546	334	4
Pomona, CA	1997	147,700	6,870	34	57	477	1,110	1,344	2,571	1,277	56
	1998	137,297	6,383	16	50	409	1,233	1,167	2,440	1,068	54
Portland, OR	1997	473,696	53,052	46	356	1,948	5,250	7,398	30,754	7,300	549
	1998	488,813	46,067	26	361	1,639	4,681	6,713	26,606	6,041	456
Portsmouth, VA	1997	106,335	8,170	21	59	571	451	1,715	4,562	791	97
	1998	100,345	7,944	16	38	520	433	1,849	4,279	809	39
Providence, RI	1997	149,369	11,316	12	101	421	474	2,317	5,881	2,110	365
	1998	151,367	11,190	15	88	362	582	2,140	5,992	2,011	286
Provo, UT	1997	95,524	4,018	0	40	32	106	702	2,875	263	24
	1998	104,096	3,739	3	40	28	74	667	2,725	202	33
Pueblo, CO	1997	106,982	6,973	6	69	202	1,026	1,251	4,012	407	66
	1998	102,876	6,701	11	82	172	884	1,214	3,994	344	52
Raleigh, NC	1997	248,591	19,259	23	102	727	1,404	3,650	11,947	1,406	103
	1998	256,084	17,985	28	104	802	1,182	3,249	11,279	1,341	98
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1997	117,854	4,240	4	20	144	189	902	2,205	776	27
	1998	119,627	3,705	5	16	114	134	667	2,128	641	27
Reno, NV	1997	166,924	10,702	13	113	503	422	1,762	7,144	745	11
	1998	165,855	10,075	10	102	389	339	1,750	6,825	660	17
Richmond, VA	1997	206,692	19,419	139	112	1,533	1,679	3,555	9,727	2,674	157
	1998	194,024	17,684	94	127	1,216	1,367	3,344	9,098	2,438	156
Riverside, CA	1997	248,078	14,590	23	97	757	1,624	2,772	7,087	2,230	217
	1998	264,267	12,373	17	87	698	1,443	2,348	5,908	1,872	209
Rochester, NY	1997	230,761	19,885	53	129	1,557	666	3,764	10,953	2,763	289
	1998	221,473	18,713	46	133	1,089	649	3,594	10,689	2,513	309
Rockford, IL <sup>a</sup>	1997	145,018	NA	14	NA	689	889	3,767	8,234	1,204	43
	1998	145,993	NA	12	NA	593	830	3,221	7,983	1,070	43
Sacramento, CA	1997	383,921	34,132	41	161	1,851	1,664	6,873	17,282	6,260	246
	1998	384,703	31,620	31	141	1,689	1,515	6,505	15,733	6,006	261
Saint Louis, MO	1997	377,221	51,214	153	225	3,572	5,641	10,097	23,405	8,121	837
	1998	344,153	51,459	113	168	3,500	5,067	9,042	26,893	6,676	661
Saint Paul, MN	1997	268,898	21,269	24	229	829	1,302	3,999	12,258	2,628	268
	1998	262,492	20,265	22	243	839	1,282	3,943	11,586	2,350	268
Saint Petersburg, FL	1997	250,572	22,399	21	201	1,255	3,781	4,041	11,326	1,774	153
	1998	241,140	22,833	23	135	1,201	3,313	4,615	11,547	1,999	137
Salem, OR	1997	121,280	11,376	1	86	190	114	1,350	8,771	864	58
	1998	126,365	10,583	11	64	172	146	1,395	8,073	722	55
Salinas, CA	1997	123,003	7,085	18	65	348	895	1,163	3,804	792	33
	1998	116,982	6,374	17	57	440	679	916	3,570	695	46
Salt Lake City, UT	1997	185,553	21,714	21	141	620	685	2,911	14,346	2,990	62
	1998	178,579	19,337	16	146	598	705	2,831	12,997	2,044	89
San Antonio, TX	1997	1,038,086	83,571	95	618	2,036	1,421	13,230	57,555	8,616	798
	1998	1,100,791	77,408	89	734	1,780	2,366	11,984	53,301	7,154	633
San Bernardino, CA	1997	186,557	16,265	36	92	1,118	1,638	3,648	6,577	3,156	116
	1998	188,216	13,792	41	86	855	1,395	3,275	5,807	2,333	133
San Diego, CA	1997	1,182,653	58,962	67	384	2,604	6,734	8,159	30,204	10,810	227
	1998	1,205,728	54,421	42	371	2,121	6,210	7,349	28,388	9,940	223
San Francisco, CA	1997	754,239	51,996	59	233	4,606	3,651	7,153	28,891	7,403	428
	1998	741,362	46,139	58	244	3,927	3,108	6,706	25,349	6,747	353
San Jose, CA <sup>b</sup>	1997	840,529	32,530	43	375	908	4,865	4,381	18,023	3,935	114
	1998	860,211	30,382	29	357	901	3,868	4,129	17,925	3,173	329
Santa Ana, CA	1997	298,570	12,050	27	91	978	920	1,605	5,748	2,681	370
	1998	312,556	11,525	21	68	844	797	1,506	5,833	2,456	364
Santa Clara, CA	1997	97,078	4,324	1	11	72	371	640	2,882	347	33
	1998	101,253	3,485	1	19	55	344	487	2,302	277	43
Santa Clarita, CA	1997	126,969	2,914	2	24	68	511	608	1,372	329	35
	1998	127,560	2,900	6	20	60	439	609	1,463	303	26
Santa Rosa, CA	1997	120,075	7,315	10	71	195	367	1,310	4,883	479	45
	1998	125,520	6,868	4	75	193	312	1,086	4,725	473	49
Savannah, GA	1997	149,184	11,945	27	61	620	465	2,230	7,340	1,202	53
	1998	139,251	11,597	29	61	563	447	1,903	7,431	1,163	39
Scottsdale, AZ <sup>d</sup>	1997	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1998	189,305	9,934	4	37	133	225	1,779	6,470	1,286	62
Seattle, WA	1997	547,209	56,640	49	218	2,081	2,654	8,139	36,417	7,082	217
	1998	538,105	52,870	49	242	1,728	2,456	6,959	33,327	8,109	182
Shreveport, LA	1997	199,463	20,363	42	151	640	1,677	4,003	12,549	1,301	206
	1998	191,440	18,510	34	128	558	1,458	3,863	11,371	1,098	201
Simi Valley, CA	1997	109,795	2,147	5	15	48	115	503	1,257	204	25
	1998	110,005	1,788	2	13	32	113	417	1,055	156	16

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.127

**Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population**

1997 and 1998--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Sioux Falls, SD	1997	111,852	4,736	1	65	68	314	586	3,501	201	31
	1998	113,026	3,915	0	52	49	225	591	2,853	145	21
South Bend, IN	1997	107,138	9,992	17	71	373	420	2,295	6,104	712	93
	1998	102,996	9,168	14	73	359	338	2,066	5,562	756	90
Spokane, WA	1997	202,414	16,184	11	106	406	871	3,318	10,441	1,031	74
	1998	189,649	17,664	14	93	488	982	3,632	11,144	1,311	75
Springfield, IL <sup>a</sup>	1997	107,236	NA	12	NA	340	913	2,104	5,195	325	68
	1998	114,333	NA	8	NA	292	844	1,942	4,521	379	58
Springfield, MA <sup>b</sup>	1997	151,063	14,808	9	86	473	4,078	3,991	4,231	1,940	NA
	1998	150,509	13,728	17	116	406	4,002	3,650	3,929	1,608	NA
Springfield, MO	1997	153,243	10,693	7	63	158	496	2,019	7,265	685	121
	1998	145,251	11,313	7	56	152	521	1,930	7,981	666	82
Stamford, CT	1997	107,034	4,422	1	18	193	245	491	2,945	529	33
	1998	110,506	4,491	3	32	193	208	531	3,112	412	34
Sterling Heights, MI	1997	123,002	4,722	2	18	30	196	491	3,668	317	37
	1998	119,948	4,575	0	23	45	195	393	3,621	298	18
Stockton, CA	1997	228,560	18,342	45	130	1,078	1,439	3,326	9,861	2,463	121
	1998	239,734	17,526	27	116	1,011	1,553	3,180	9,669	1,970	106
Sunnyvale, CA	1997	122,767	3,204	0	26	74	114	461	2,261	268	24
	1998	128,359	3,000	2	25	61	104	409	2,133	266	27
Syracuse, NY	1997	159,610	10,505	15	55	586	774	2,388	5,956	731	99
	1998	154,911	9,949	12	49	465	897	2,194	5,678	654	89
Tacoma, WA	1997	192,206	20,629	21	177	841	1,943	3,462	11,375	2,810	150
	1998	184,343	19,319	25	151	783	1,699	2,958	10,752	2,951	102
Tallahassee, FL	1997	140,435	15,071	6	121	521	1,459	2,199	9,887	878	27
	1998	139,754	14,507	6	108	489	1,185	2,511	9,420	788	45
Tampa, FL	1997	299,867	36,764	35	265	2,539	5,149	6,605	17,943	4,228	171
	1998	295,027	35,960	40	266	2,464	4,773	5,720	17,622	5,075	281
Tempe, AZ	1997	161,284	15,171	12	72	280	504	2,197	10,223	1,883	46
	1998	172,056	15,282	4	66	428	501	2,150	10,107	2,026	42
Thousand Oaks, CA	1997	113,935	2,211	1	16	36	133	412	1,409	204	26
	1998	116,580	1,997	0	15	32	95	449	1,253	153	15
Toledo, OH	1997	324,986	27,710	25	234	1,097	1,319	5,817	16,164	3,054	395
	1998	317,823	25,571	22	181	894	1,780	5,182	14,103	3,409	347
Topeka, KS	1997	122,581	15,945	8	105	484	979	3,052	10,635	682	NA
	1998	121,352	15,500	16	100	415	1,008	2,954	10,189	818	NA
Torrance, CA	1997	141,899	5,699	2	23	314	228	1,042	3,128	962	14
	1998	138,802	5,130	3	21	226	214	901	2,953	812	31
Tucson, AZ	1997	485,933	48,427	50	291	1,446	3,329	6,921	29,571	6,819	260
	1998	467,677	45,296	45	364	1,485	2,940	6,736	28,022	5,704	238
Tulsa, OK	1997	381,639	28,517	40	278	917	3,361	6,360	13,850	3,711	253
	1998	386,251	28,296	38	267	849	3,216	6,493	13,992	3,441	195
Vallejo, CA	1997	114,451	8,741	3	49	423	1,142	1,918	4,252	954	71
	1998	112,198	7,563	6	59	382	1,097	1,523	3,727	769	66
Ventura, CA	1997	98,851	3,813	4	32	112	232	977	2,156	300	31
	1998	101,652	3,828	5	38	125	168	818	2,366	308	27
Virginia Beach, VA	1997	443,844	19,893	19	102	515	428	2,990	14,906	933	199
	1998	436,205	17,665	14	84	489	403	2,721	13,031	923	168
Waco, TX	1997	112,005	10,398	15	107	300	821	1,977	6,210	968	64
	1998	111,017	9,535	11	111	282	722	1,886	5,566	957	50
Warren, MI <sup>d</sup>	1997	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1998	139,532	9,051	2	115	216	1,304	1,191	4,689	1,534	59
Washington, DC	1997	529,000	51,986	301	218	4,499	5,688	6,963	26,748	7,569	150
	1998	523,000	46,171	260	190	3,606	4,932	6,361	24,321	6,501	119
Waterbury, CT	1997	103,363	7,088	8	34	245	263	1,472	4,108	958	10
	1998	106,513	7,187	7	59	260	448	1,308	4,298	807	16
West Covina, CA	1997	106,047	4,957	8	25	237	243	695	2,857	892	23
	1998	103,479	4,702	5	21	224	268	667	2,645	872	17
West Valley, UT	1997	102,154	7,752	5	56	96	446	1,023	5,525	601	25
	1998	102,672	7,368	4	49	110	323	1,017	5,255	610	24
Wichita, KS	1997	315,690	25,375	32	228	890	1,481	4,769	15,710	2,265	NA
	1998	329,179	23,303	31	187	795	1,177	4,716	14,404	1,993	NA
Wichita Falls, TX	1997	103,409	6,073	1	75	155	519	1,019	3,961	343	24
	1998	101,378	5,891	6	83	124	511	942	3,860	365	17
Winston-Salem, NC	1997	162,916	17,997	13	162	637	1,281	3,815	10,851	1,238	130
	1998	157,133	16,243	18	155	626	1,169	3,571	9,462	1,242	115
Worcester, MA <sup>b</sup>	1997	167,494	10,565	5	120	387	1,200	2,146	5,416	1,291	NA
	1998	168,695	10,074	4	161	388	1,278	1,691	5,390	1,162	65
Yonkers, NY	1997	183,165	8,178	16	33	586	392	1,467	4,020	1,664	53
	1998	191,315	7,185	10	31	561	410	1,170	3,682	1,321	52

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.127

**Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population**

1997 and 1998--Continued

Note: See Note, table 3.120. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Total Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, not including arson. Cities are included in the table if the population was 100,000 or more in either of the years presented. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, and New Hampshire for 1997 and 1998, for Vermont for 1997, and for Wisconsin for 1998. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police for 1997 and 1998 were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape and Total Crime Index categories.

<sup>b</sup>Due to reporting changes or annexations, 1997 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

<sup>c</sup>Arson figures for 1997 are not comparable to earlier years.

<sup>d</sup>Figures not reported for 1997.

<sup>e</sup>Due to reporting changes or annexations, 1998 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

<sup>f</sup>Beginning in 1997, figures are for the unified city-county government of Indianapolis/Marion County, IN and are not comparable to earlier years.

<sup>g</sup>The population for the city of Mobile, AL includes 40,228 inhabitants from the jurisdiction of the Mobile County Sheriff's Department.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1997*, pp. 117-162; *1998*, pp. 110-149 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1998

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<b>Cities 250,000 and over</b>						
Albuquerque, NM	422,417	1,316.9	8.8	51.8	400.8	855.6
Anaheim, CA	298,630	508.3	6.0	24.4	184.2	293.7
Anchorage, AK	254,250	641.9	7.5	72.4	146.7	415.3
Arlington, TX	305,948	607.6	4.2	45.1	165.4	392.9
Atlanta, GA	414,262	3,047.3	36.0	92.9	1,124.4	1,794.0
Aurora, CO	262,465	570.0	10.7	72.0	181.7	305.6
Austin, TX	559,758	540.4	5.5	39.1	196.0	299.8
Baltimore, MD	662,253	2,419.6	47.1	70.8	1,160.7	1,141.0
Birmingham, AL	259,453	1,212.9	32.8	79.4	373.5	727.3
Boston, MA	559,631	1,327.1	6.1	63.6	417.1	840.4
Buffalo, NY	308,648	1,129.1	12.6	63.8	562.5	490.2
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	593,078	1,454.6	11.0	56.1	404.7	982.8
Chicago, IL <sup>b</sup>	2,750,917	2,201.4	25.6	NA	840.3	1,335.6
Cincinnati, OH	344,828	873.8	5.8	117.2	391.5	359.3
Cleveland, OH	495,516	1,307.9	16.3	116.2	678.9	496.5
Colorado Springs, CO	357,741	539.8	2.2	74.6	142.8	320.1
Columbus, OH	661,227	816.8	11.8	101.0	395.5	308.5
Corpus Christi, TX	287,360	729.1	5.9	49.8	122.5	550.9
Dallas, TX	1,089,178	1,462.8	23.1	66.5	539.7	833.5
Denver, CO	509,343	572.5	10.0	62.8	208.9	290.8
Detroit, MI	999,976	2,442.8	43.0	85.8	855.8	1,458.1
District of Columbia	523,000	1,718.5	49.7	36.3	689.5	943.0
El Paso, TX	624,510	700.4	2.7	38.6	131.8	527.3
Fort Worth, TX	497,830	869.6	12.9	58.9	272.6	525.3
Fresno, CA	404,297	1,052.2	8.9	43.3	344.8	655.2
Honolulu, HI	874,736	267.7	1.9	27.7	120.3	117.9
Houston, TX	1,797,157	1,123.1	14.1	36.4	429.1	643.5
Indianapolis, IN	759,689	1,135.2	18.8	77.1	380.8	658.4
Jacksonville, FL	703,251	1,153.6	10.5	74.1	291.6	777.4
Kansas City, MO	447,730	1,867.6	29.0	85.3	594.3	1,159.0
Las Vegas, NV	908,596	776.0	12.8	55.1	362.3	345.8
Long Beach, CA	430,018	859.7	8.8	25.8	410.4	414.6
Los Angeles, CA	3,621,680	1,358.5	11.8	38.5	437.2	871.0
Louisville, KY	262,393	942.9	14.9	35.4	483.6	408.9
Memphis, TN	604,242	1,498.9	19.0	119.5	690.5	669.9
Mesa, AZ	364,588	661.8	3.0	32.9	137.4	488.5
Miami, FL	372,949	2,548.6	23.1	37.5	1,018.1	1,469.9
Milwaukee, WI	588,339	1,002.0	18.9	48.6	504.8	429.7
Minneapolis, MN	362,124	1,525.4	16.0	126.5	654.7	728.2
Nashville, TN	524,124	1,631.3	18.5	92.2	424.1	1,096.5
New Orleans, LA	471,157	1,459.8	48.8	63.5	627.2	720.4
New York City, NY	7,357,745	1,167.4	8.6	27.8	534.9	596.0
Newark, NJ	269,205	2,093.9	22.3	60.2	1,057.2	954.3
Oakland, CA	376,375	1,862.0	19.1	90.3	704.4	1,048.2
Oklahoma City, OK	463,637	995.6	12.1	90.8	274.4	618.4
Omaha, NE	368,258	1,314.6	7.6	47.0	257.4	1,002.6
Philadelphia, PA	1,449,419	1,464.4	23.3	51.9	788.9	600.3
Phoenix, AZ	1,225,692	832.3	15.1	28.2	307.1	481.9
Pittsburgh, PA	360,374	875.8	10.0	53.8	437.9	374.1
Portland, OR	488,813	1,372.1	5.3	73.9	335.3	957.6
Raleigh, NC	256,084	826.3	10.9	40.6	313.2	461.6
Riverside, CA	264,267	849.5	6.4	32.9	264.1	546.0
Sacramento, CA	384,703	877.6	8.1	36.7	439.0	393.8
San Antonio, TX	1,100,791	451.4	8.1	66.7	161.7	214.9
San Diego, CA	1,205,728	725.2	3.5	30.8	175.9	515.0
San Francisco, CA	741,362	989.7	7.8	32.9	529.7	419.2
San Jose, CA	860,211	599.3	3.4	41.5	104.7	449.7
Santa Ana, CA	312,556	553.5	6.7	21.8	270.0	255.0
Seattle, WA	538,105	831.6	9.1	45.0	321.1	456.4
St. Louis, MO	344,153	2,570.9	32.8	48.8	1,017.0	1,472.3
St. Paul, MN	262,492	909.0	8.4	92.6	319.6	488.4
Tampa, FL	295,027	2,556.7	13.6	90.2	835.2	1,617.8
Toledo, OH	317,823	905.2	6.9	56.9	281.3	560.1
Tucson, AZ	467,677	1,033.6	9.6	77.8	317.5	628.6
Tulsa, OK	386,251	1,131.4	9.8	69.1	219.8	832.6
Virginia Beach, VA	436,205	227.0	3.2	19.3	112.1	92.4
Wichita, KS	329,179	665.3	9.4	56.8	241.5	357.6
<b>Cities 100,000 to 249,999</b>						
Abilene, TX	110,306	496.8	4.5	47.1	116.9	328.2
Albany, NY	103,166	972.2	1.9	71.7	375.1	523.4
Alexandria, VA	117,390	416.6	6.0	33.2	172.1	205.3
Allentown, PA	102,297	661.8	14.7	42.0	376.4	228.7
Amarillo, TX	173,838	727.7	6.9	38.0	140.9	541.9
Amherst Town, NY	106,493	85.5	1.9	1.9	40.4	41.3
Ann Arbor, MI	110,635	462.8	1.8	41.6	111.2	308.2
Aurora, IL <sup>b</sup>	121,237	617.8	9.1	NA	136.1	472.6

See notes at end of table.



Table 3.128

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1998--Continued

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<b>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</b>						
Bakersfield, CA	210,354	483.9	9.5	14.7	219.2	240.5
Baton Rouge, LA	216,216	1,153.0	29.6	50.9	596.2	476.4
Beaumont, TX	112,723	1,087.6	8.0	178.3	306.9	594.4
Berkeley, CA	105,814	886.5	1.9	31.2	407.3	446.1
Boise, ID	159,050	364.0	1.9	49.0	40.2	272.9
Bridgeport, CT	138,698	1,437.7	23.1	53.4	559.5	801.7
Brownsville, TX	137,252	658.6	10.2	17.5	122.4	508.6
Carrollton, TX	101,256	400.0	2.0	27.7	81.0	289.4
Chandler, AZ	151,136	222.3	3.3	23.2	78.7	117.1
Chattanooga, TN	152,461	1,799.1	14.4	101.0	410.6	1,273.1
Chesapeake, VA	197,272	430.9	2.0	16.7	192.1	220.0
Chula Vista, CA	156,454	747.2	3.2	32.0	223.7	488.3
Clearwater, FL	102,318	1,068.2	1.0	64.5	247.3	755.5
Columbia, SC	115,344	1,236.3	8.7	50.3	352.0	825.4
Columbus, GA	185,999	478.0	9.1	15.1	212.9	240.9
Concord, CA	118,584	554.0	3.4	37.1	125.6	387.9
Coral Springs, FL	109,405	302.5	2.7	18.3	75.9	205.7
Corona, CA	103,822	373.7	1.0	38.5	135.8	198.4
Costa Mesa, CA	104,321	280.9	1.0	16.3	112.2	151.5
Daly City, CA	100,176	327.4	6.0	17.0	124.8	179.7
Dayton, OH	172,023	1,047.5	12.2	102.9	610.4	322.0
Des Moines, IA	194,298	487.9	7.7	51.0	178.6	250.6
Durham, NC	154,436	1,129.9	19.4	64.1	665.0	381.4
El Monte, CA	112,142	1,010.3	9.8	34.8	414.7	551.1
Elizabeth, NJ	111,192	904.7	7.2	30.6	573.8	293.2
Erie, PA	104,869	554.0	1.9	38.1	275.6	238.4
Escondido, CA	119,617	606.1	0.8	42.6	153.8	408.8
Eugene, OR	127,177	546.5	2.4	37.0	191.9	315.3
Evansville, IN	123,960	425.9	6.5	29.0	154.9	235.6
Flint, MI	135,438	2,463.1	23.6	118.1	592.2	1,729.2
Fontana, CA	106,815	776.1	10.3	31.8	263.1	470.9
Fort Collins, CO	108,476	377.0	2.8	49.8	28.6	295.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	157,760	1,124.5	10.1	45.6	592.7	476.0
Fort Wayne, IN	187,096	446.8	12.8	56.1	226.6	151.3
Fremont, CA	192,477	351.7	4.7	12.5	87.8	246.8
Fullerton, CA	124,217	345.4	1.6	25.0	123.2	195.6
Garden Grove, CA	154,209	468.8	4.5	17.5	142.7	304.1
Garland, TX	195,995	257.7	0.5	23.0	77.6	156.6
Gary, IN	111,713	1,207.6	68.9	71.6	521.9	545.1
Glendale, AZ	192,696	559.4	6.2	35.3	143.7	374.2
Glendale, CA	187,866	297.0	1.1	10.1	109.7	176.2
Grand Prairie, TX	112,695	489.8	8.0	31.9	152.6	297.3
Grand Rapids, MI	190,340	1,223.6	12.1	37.3	327.8	846.4
Green Bay, WI	104,017	288.4	2.9	27.9	60.6	197.1
Greensboro, NC	200,439	972.4	10.0	44.9	399.6	517.9
Hampton, VA	138,728	385.6	3.6	23.8	214.8	143.4
Hartford, CT	132,681	1,244.3	18.8	46.7	637.6	541.1
Hayward, CA	124,660	624.9	4.0	37.7	295.2	288.0
Henderson, NV	134,698	410.5	2.2	71.3	118.8	218.3
Hialeah, FL	209,069	974.8	3.8	34.9	333.4	602.7
Hollywood, FL	132,911	814.8	4.5	36.9	344.6	428.9
Huntington Beach, CA	197,145	274.4	0.0	23.3	79.1	172.0
Huntsville, AL	173,145	719.1	6.4	53.1	173.8	485.7
Independence, MO	111,505	606.3	4.5	35.9	98.7	467.2
Inglewood, CA	113,176	1,315.6	30.9	29.2	602.6	653.0
Irvine, CA	132,159	165.0	3.0	12.1	34.8	115.0
Irving, TX	182,525	430.6	4.9	37.8	99.2	288.7
Jackson, MS	193,401	1,166.5	31.0	114.3	635.0	386.2
Jersey City, NJ	231,073	1,418.6	8.7	32.0	660.8	717.1
Knoxville, TN	170,399	866.2	20.0	45.2	316.9	484.2
Lafayette, LA	106,832	852.7	8.4	51.5	255.5	537.3
Lancaster, CA	117,900	1,135.7	6.8	48.3	214.6	866.0
Lansing, MI	125,968	1,181.3	8.7	124.6	232.6	815.3
Laredo, TX	173,484	481.9	6.3	39.2	126.2	310.1
Lexington, KY	241,593	734.3	9.1	52.6	194.5	478.1
Lincoln, NE	211,984	549.1	4.2	45.3	81.1	418.4
Little Rock, AR	176,377	1,177.6	14.2	81.6	432.6	649.2
Livonia, MI	105,057	237.0	0.0	18.1	79.0	139.9
Lowell, MA	101,843	1,021.2	3.9	53.0	113.9	850.3
Lubbock, TX	196,143	1,021.2	7.6	67.3	122.9	823.4
Macon, GA	116,307	893.3	18.1	63.6	302.6	509.0
Madison, WI	201,225	366.3	2.5	46.7	130.2	186.9
Manchester, NH	103,675	225.7	1.0	60.8	109.0	55.0
McAllen, TX	108,462	297.8	6.5	12.9	101.4	177.0
Mesquite, TX	115,446	343.0	0.9	0.9	63.2	278.1
Midland, TX	101,191	351.8	2.0	78.1	65.2	206.5
Mobile, AL	245,233	614.9	14.7	29.0	357.6	213.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.128

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1998--Continued

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<b>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</b>						
Modesto, CA	183,305	605.5	3.3	40.4	195.8	366.1
Montgomery, AL	197,807	757.3	16.2	56.1	269.5	415.6
Morena Valley, CA	146,014	824.6	6.2	32.9	224.0	561.6
Naperville, IL <sup>b</sup>	109,653	60.2	NA	NA	15.5	44.7
New Haven, CT	124,783	1,683.7	12.0	52.9	661.1	957.7
Newport News, VA	177,327	583.1	9.6	50.2	214.9	308.5
Norfolk, VA	231,328	677.8	13.8	68.3	316.4	279.3
Norwalk, CA	102,136	847.9	15.7	24.5	246.7	561.0
Oceanside, CA	150,254	730.8	5.3	53.2	181.0	491.2
Ontario, CA	148,598	723.4	12.1	28.9	243.6	438.8
Orange, CA	123,909	407.6	0.8	15.3	96.0	295.4
Orlando, FL	181,527	2,252.0	13.8	111.8	618.6	1,507.8
Oxnard, CA	155,288	601.5	4.5	30.3	253.1	313.6
Palmdale, CA	108,589	1,031.4	6.4	34.1	181.4	809.5
Pasadena, CA	136,695	620.4	7.3	18.3	259.0	335.8
Pasadena, TX	135,653	780.7	5.9	32.4	129.0	613.3
Paterson, NJ	152,377	838.7	11.2	25.6	376.0	425.9
Pembroke Pines, FL	104,611	282.0	1.9	11.5	74.6	194.1
Peoria, IL <sup>b</sup>	113,418	813.8	4.4	NA	335.9	473.5
Plano, TX	210,109	392.2	1.9	22.4	50.9	317.0
Pomona, CA	137,297	1,244.0	11.7	36.4	297.9	898.1
Portsmouth, VA	100,345	1,003.5	15.9	37.9	518.2	431.5
Providence, RI	151,367	691.7	9.9	58.1	239.2	384.5
Provo, UT	104,096	139.3	2.9	38.4	26.9	71.1
Pueblo, CO	102,876	1,116.9	10.7	79.7	167.2	859.3
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	119,627	224.9	4.2	13.4	95.3	112.0
Reno, NV	165,855	506.5	6.0	61.5	234.5	204.4
Richmond, VA	194,024	1,445.2	48.4	65.5	626.7	704.6
Rochester, NY	221,473	865.6	20.8	60.1	491.7	293.0
Rockford, IL <sup>b</sup>	145,993	982.9	8.2	NA	406.2	568.5
Salem, OR	126,365	311.0	8.7	50.6	136.1	115.5
Salinas, CA	116,982	1,019.8	14.5	48.7	376.1	580.4
Salt Lake City, UT	178,579	820.4	9.0	81.8	334.9	394.8
San Bernardino, CA	188,216	1,262.9	21.8	45.7	454.3	741.2
Santa Clara, CA	101,253	413.8	1.0	18.8	54.3	339.7
Santa Clarita, CA	127,560	411.6	4.7	15.7	47.0	344.2
Santa Rosa, CA	125,520	465.3	3.2	59.8	153.8	248.6
Savannah, GA	139,251	789.9	20.8	43.8	404.3	321.0
Scottsdale, AZ	189,305	210.8	2.1	19.5	70.3	118.9
Shreveport, LA	191,440	1,137.7	17.8	66.9	291.5	761.6
Simi Valley, CA	110,005	145.4	1.8	11.8	29.1	102.7
Sioux Falls, SD	113,026	288.4	0.0	46.0	43.4	199.1
South Bend, IN	102,996	761.2	13.6	70.9	348.6	328.2
Spokane, WA	189,649	831.5	7.4	49.0	257.3	517.8
Springfield, IL <sup>b</sup>	114,333	1,000.6	7.0	NA	255.4	738.2
Springfield, MA	150,509	3,017.1	11.3	77.1	269.8	2,659.0
Springfield, MO	145,251	506.7	4.8	38.6	104.6	358.7
Stamford, CO	110,506	394.5	2.7	29.0	174.7	188.2
Sterling Heights, MI	119,948	219.3	0.0	19.2	37.5	162.6
Stockton, CA	239,734	1,129.2	11.3	48.4	421.7	647.8
St. Petersburg, FL	241,140	1,937.5	9.5	56.0	498.1	1,373.9
Sunnyvale, CA	128,359	149.6	1.6	19.5	47.5	81.0
Syracuse, NY	154,911	918.6	7.7	31.6	300.2	579.0
Tacoma, WA	184,343	1,441.9	13.6	81.9	424.8	921.7
Tallahassee, FL	139,754	1,279.4	4.3	77.3	349.9	847.9
Tempe, AZ	172,056	580.6	2.3	38.4	248.8	291.2
Thousand Oaks, CA	116,580	121.8	0.0	12.9	27.4	81.5
Topeka, KS	121,352	1,268.2	13.2	82.4	342.0	830.6
Torrance, CA	138,802	334.3	2.2	15.1	162.8	154.2
Vallejo, CA	112,198	1,376.1	5.3	52.6	340.5	977.7
Ventura, CA	101,652	330.5	4.9	37.4	123.0	165.3
Waco, TX	111,017	1,014.3	9.9	100.0	254.0	650.4
Warren, MI	139,532	1,173.2	1.4	82.4	154.8	934.6
Waterbury, CT	106,513	726.7	6.6	55.4	244.1	420.6
West Covina, CA	103,479	500.6	4.8	20.3	216.5	259.0
West Valley, UT	102,672	473.4	3.9	47.7	107.1	314.6
Wichita Falls, TX	101,378	714.2	5.9	81.9	122.3	504.1
Winston-Salem, NC	157,133	1,252.4	11.5	98.6	398.4	744.0
Worcester, MA	168,695	1,085.4	2.4	95.4	230.0	757.6
Yonkers, NY	191,315	529.0	5.2	16.2	293.2	214.3

Note: See Note, table 3.124. Population figures are 1998 U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.<sup>b</sup>Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.129

**Percent changes in Total Crime Index rates and violent crime rates**

United States, 1960-98

	Total Crime Index <sup>a</sup>	Violent crime				
		Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
1960 to 1961	1.0%	-1.7%	-6.0%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%
1961 to 1962	6.0	2.6	-3.9	0.4	2.4	3.4
1962 to 1963	7.9	3.6	-0.2	-0.9	3.5	4.3
1963 to 1964	9.5	13.3	6.8	19.7	10.4	14.9
1964 to 1965	2.5	5.1	5.1	7.9	5.1	4.7
1965 to 1966	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.1	12.7	8.1
1966 to 1967	11.9	15.1	9.8	6.0	27.2	8.2
1967 to 1968	12.7	17.9	11.6	13.5	28.3	10.4
1968 to 1969	9.2	10.1	5.9	16.2	12.6	7.4
1969 to 1970	8.3	10.6	7.4	1.3	16.0	6.7
1970 to 1971	4.5	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.5
1971 to 1972	-4.9	1.3	4.0	9.8	-3.9	5.6
1972 to 1973	4.9	4.1	4.4	8.9	1.3	6.2
1973 to 1974	16.8	10.5	4.7	7.0	14.3	7.7
1974 to 1975	9.2	5.8	-1.8	0.4	5.5	7.1
1975 to 1976	-0.2	-4.1	-9.1	1.0	-9.7	0.9
1976 to 1977	-4.0	1.7	1.0	10.4	-4.3	5.9
1977 to 1978	1.2	4.6	1.5	5.6	2.7	6.1
1978 to 1979	8.3	10.3	8.7	11.9	11.6	9.1
1979 to 1980	6.9	8.7	4.9	6.1	15.0	4.4
1980 to 1981	-1.5	-0.4	-3.9	-2.2	3.0	-2.9
1981 to 1982	-4.3	-3.9	-7.7	-5.5	-7.7	-0.2
1982 to 1983	-7.6	-5.9	-9.1	-0.9	-9.4	-3.4
1983 to 1984	-2.8	0.3	-4.1	5.7	-5.1	3.9
1984 to 1985	3.5	3.2	0.5	4.1	1.5	4.4
1985 to 1986	5.2	11.0	7.5	2.1	8.0	14.2
1986 to 1987	1.3	-1.3	-3.4	-1.3	-5.5	1.5
1987 to 1988	2.1	4.5	1.9	0.5	3.9	5.4
1988 to 1989	1.4	4.1	2.9	1.2	5.5	3.5
1989 to 1990	1.4	10.4	8.8	8.3	10.3	10.6
1990 to 1991	1.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	6.1	2.2
1991 to 1992	-4.0	-0.1	-4.9	1.2	-3.3	2.0
1992 to 1993	-3.1	-1.5	2.1	-4.9	-3.0	-0.4
1993 to 1994	-2.0	-4.0	-5.9	-3.5	-7.1	-2.3
1994 to 1995	-1.8	-4.4	-8.2	-5.4	-7.0	-2.8
1995 to 1996	-3.8	-5.7	-7.4	-9.9	-2.7	-8.4
1996 to 1997	-3.1	-3.7	-8.1	-0.5	-8.1	-1.6
1997 to 1998	-6.2	-7.3	-8.0	-4.1	-11.2	-5.6
1960 to 1998	144.6	252.1	23.2	259.3	174.8	318.9
1970 to 1998	15.8	55.8	-20.5	84.3	-4.0	118.7
1980 to 1998	-22.4	-5.1	-38.8	-6.5	-34.2	20.8
1990 to 1998	-20.7	-22.6	-33.6	-16.5	-35.7	-15.0

Note: See Note, table 3.124. Rates are the number of offenses known to police per 100,000 population in each of the listed crime categories; the figures presented are the year-to-year percent changes in rates per 100,000 population in each crime category.

<sup>a</sup>Includes the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.130

**Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred**

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1998

(9,947 agencies; 1998 estimated population 195,957,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1998	Percent change over 1997 <sup>a</sup>	Average property loss (in dollars)	
			Percent <sup>b</sup>	
Murder	12,008	-8.6%	100.0%	NA
Forcible rape	65,574	-3.7	100.0	NA
Robbery	318,994	-10.1	100.0	\$998
Street/highway	156,712	-11.5	49.1	772
Commercial house	43,679	-12.8	13.7	1,350
Gas or service station	7,034	-12.0	2.2	546
Convenience store	18,527	-8.8	5.8	570
Residence	38,875	-7.4	12.2	1,078
Bank	6,163	-9.9	1.9	4,516
Miscellaneous	48,004	-5.4	15.0	1,133
Burglary	1,649,433	-5.0	100.0	1,343
Residence (dwelling)	1,105,229	-4.5	67.0	1,299
Night	317,471	-4.7	19.2	1,063
Day	472,768	-4.4	28.7	1,374
Unknown	314,990	-4.3	19.1	1,423
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	544,204	-6.0	33.0	1,432
Night	232,077	-7.9	14.1	1,290
Day	134,637	-2.0	8.2	1,335
Unknown	177,490	-6.2	10.8	1,691
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	5,175,291	-4.7	100.0	650
By type				
Pocket-picking	31,092	-6.0	0.6	407
Purse-snatching	29,807	-8.8	0.6	362
Shoplifting	767,850	-7.8	14.8	142
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,358,837	-2.9	26.3	675
Motor vehicle accessories	517,950	-3.7	10.0	415
Bicycles	263,348	-10.1	5.1	262
From buildings	694,921	-3.9	13.4	1,028
From coin-operated machines	30,961	-2.2	0.6	328
All others	1,480,525	-4.5	28.6	884
By value				
Over \$200	2,025,453	-3.5	39.1	1,573
\$50 to \$200	1,203,436	-3.2	23.3	122
Under \$50	1,946,402	-6.9	37.6	18
Motor vehicle theft	899,505	-10.9	100.0	6,030

Note: See Note, table 3.120. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1998 (Source, p. 399). Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Percent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1997 and 1998. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 197, Table 23.

Table 3.131

**Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police**

By offense, United States, 1998

	Offenses	Victims <sup>a</sup>	Known offenders <sup>b</sup>
Total	9,235	9,722	7,890 <sup>c</sup>
Crimes against persons	6,423	6,439	6,717
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13	13	22
Forcible rape	11	11	16
Robbery	118	134	243
Aggravated assault	1,084	1,084	1,590
Simple assault	1,706	1,706	2,249
Intimidation	3,488	3,488	2,595
Other <sup>d</sup>	3	3	2
Crimes against property	2,787	3,258	1,133
Burglary	99	111	71
Larceny-theft	81	86	71
Motor vehicle theft	3	3	2
Arson	50	202	27
Destruction/damage/vandalism	2,549	2,851	959
Other <sup>d</sup>	5	5	3
Other <sup>d</sup>	25	25	40

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. In accordance with the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation defines a crime motivated by racial, religious, ethnic, or sexual orientation bias as a bias-motivated or hate crime. For 1998, a total of 10,730 law enforcement agencies in 46 States and the District of Columbia participated in the Hate Crime Data Collection Program. Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, and Wisconsin did not participate.

<sup>a</sup>May include persons, businesses, institutions, or a society as a whole.

<sup>b</sup>"Known offender" does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known, rather that an attribute of the suspect is identified that distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender.

<sup>c</sup>The actual number of known offenders is 7,489. Some offenders, however, committed more than one offense per incident and are, therefore, counted more than once in this table.

<sup>d</sup>Includes offenses other than those listed that are collected as part of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1998* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

**Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police**

United States, 1998

Bias motivation	Incidents	Offenses	Victims <sup>a</sup>	Known offenders <sup>b</sup>
Total	7,755	9,235	9,722	7,489
Race	4,321	5,360	5,514	4,626
Anti-white	792	989	1,003	1,131
Anti-black	2,901	3,573	3,663	2,999
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	52	66	66	61
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	293	359	372	245
Anti-multi-racial group	283	373	410	190
Ethnicity	754	919	956	863
Anti-Hispanic	482	595	620	580
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	272	324	336	283
Religion	1,390	1,475	1,720	536
Anti-Jewish	1,081	1,145	1,235	394
Anti-Catholic	61	62	65	15
Anti-Protestant	59	61	62	31
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	21	22	23	12
Anti-other religious group	125	138	288	71
Anti-multi-religious group	41	45	45	12
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	2	2	2	1
Sexual orientation	1,260	1,439	1,488	1,408
Anti-male homosexual	850	972	1,005	1,048
Anti-female homosexual	223	265	270	207
Anti-homosexual	158	170	177	129
Anti-heterosexual	12	13	17	7
Anti-bisexual	17	19	19	17
Disability	25	27	27	42
Anti-physical	13	14	14	19
Anti-mental	12	13	13	23
Multiple bias	5	15	17	14

Note: See Note, table 3.131.

<sup>a</sup>May include persons, businesses, institutions, or a society as a whole.

<sup>b</sup>"Known offender" does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known, rather that an attribute of the suspect is identified that distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1998* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.133

**Race of suspected offender in bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police**

By type of bias motivation, United States, 1998

Bias motivation	Total offenses	Race of suspected offender					
		White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Multi-racial group	Unknown race
Total	9,235	4,045	958	67	79	209	3,877
Race	5,360	2,493	677	44	48	144	1,954
Anti-white	989	123	567	35	10	26	228
Anti-black	3,573	2,084	64	4	28	74	1,319
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	66	36	4	4	0	1	21
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	359	136	25	1	5	26	166
Anti-multi-racial group	373	114	17	0	5	17	220
Ethnicity	919	495	82	11	13	20	298
Anti-Hispanic	595	358	51	9	11	7	159
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	324	137	31	2	2	13	139
Religion	1,475	313	33	2	3	6	1,118
Anti-Jewish	1,145	229	17	2	3	4	890
Anti-Catholic	62	6	3	0	0	0	53
Anti-Protestant	61	17	0	0	0	0	44
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	22	9	0	0	0	0	13
Anti-other religious group	138	38	12	0	0	2	86
Anti-multi-religious group	45	14	0	0	0	0	31
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sexual orientation	1,439	725	162	10	15	32	495
Anti-male homosexual	972	515	124	9	9	22	293
Anti-female homosexual	265	134	21	0	2	8	100
Anti-homosexual	170	53	17	1	4	2	93
Anti-heterosexual	13	8	0	0	0	0	5
Anti-bisexual	19	15	0	0	0	0	4
Disability	27	11	4	0	0	2	10
Anti-physical	14	3	2	0	0	2	7
Anti-mental	13	8	2	0	0	0	3
Multiple bias	15	8	0	0	0	5	2

Note: See Note, table 3.131.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1998* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

**Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police**

By offense, 1975-99

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense						Motor vehicle theft	Arson <sup>c</sup>
			Homicide <sup>a</sup>	Forcible rape <sup>b</sup>	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary <sup>b</sup>	Larceny-theft		
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136
1995	6,009	387,804	16	50	138	318	830	4,309	198	150
1996	5,992	399,765	24	40	146	299	677	4,465	177	164
1997	6,352	419,795	17	44	119	265	499	5,105	219	84
1998	5,640	435,637	12	46	108	368	506	4,385	130	85
1999	5,172	436,296	11	42	142	202	515	3,988	164	108

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 375 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police; other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. In some park areas law enforcement responsibilities are shared with other police agencies, e.g., State police, sheriff departments, and city/town police. These data exclude offenses handled by other agencies. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that prior to 1994 these offenses were not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

<sup>a</sup>Includes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes attempts.

<sup>c</sup>Included in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.135

**Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police, and reported by other law enforcement agencies**

By offense, 1999

Offense	Total offenses		
	Park rangers	Park police	Other law enforcement agencies
Total, all offenses	89,786	14,389	673
Part I offenses, total	4,144	1,028	77
<u>Homicide</u>			
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	8	2	3
Manslaughter by negligence	1	0	0
<u>Forcible rape</u>			
Rape by force	26	8	8
Attempted forcible rape	3	5	1
<u>Robbery</u>			
Firearm	7	13	2
Knife or cutting instrument	7	8	1
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	4	46	0
Other dangerous weapon	11	46	0
<u>Aggravated assault</u>			
Firearm	12	12	5
Knife or cutting instrument	8	13	1
Other dangerous weapon	16	54	2
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	45	42	2
<u>Burglary</u>			
Forcible entry	309	17	9
Unlawful entry <sup>a</sup>	109	23	2
Attempted forcible entry	48	9	0
Larceny-theft <sup>b</sup>	3,309	679	24
<u>Motor vehicle theft</u>			
Automobiles	101	35	6
Trucks and buses	10	0	2
Other vehicles	16	2	1
<u>Arson</u>			
Structural	21	2	2
Mobile	7	3	1
Other	66	9	5
Part II offenses, total	85,642	13,361	596
Other assaults	207	131	15
Forgery and counterfeiting	33	25	1
Fraud	149	71	3
Embezzlement	30	2	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	233	324	11
Vandalism	3,484	616	105
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,080	417	8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	14	104	0
Sex offenses	437	277	6
Drug sale/manufacture	249	119	41
Drug possession	2,495	2,681	63
Offenses against family and children	115	65	4
Gambling	1	0	0
Driving while intoxicated	1,238	549	21
Liquor laws	4,251	1,147	19
Drunkenness	905	68	5
Disorderly conduct	1,953	691	11
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	249	6	1
All other offenses	66,717	4,688	222
Suspicion	1,224	1,362	45
Curfew and loitering	119	9	0
Runaways	58	9	7
Thefts	401	0	8

Note: See Note, table 3.134.

<sup>a</sup>No force used.<sup>b</sup>Excludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.136

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-98

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used					
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>b</sup>	Non-personal weapons <sup>c</sup>	Other weapon or not stated <sup>d</sup>
1964	7,990	100%	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5
1994	22,076	100	70	13	4	7	2	5
1995	20,043	100	68	13	4	7	3	5
1996	15,848	100	68	14	5	7	2	5
1997	15,289	100	68	13	5	8	2	5
1998	14,088	100	65	13	5	8	2	6

Note: See Note, table 3.120. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that supplementary information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder or nonnegligent manslaughter has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report of the offense. For example, supplementary data were provided by contributing agencies for 14,088 of the estimated total of 16,914 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in 1998 (Source, **1998**, p. 14).

For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>Includes beatings, strangulations, and "pushed."<sup>c</sup>Includes poison, explosives, fire, narcotics, and asphyxiation.<sup>d</sup>Beginning in 1991, this category includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, **1964**, p. 104, Table 16; **1965**, p. 106, Table 16; **1966**, p. 107, Table 20; **1967**, p. 112, Table 20; **1968**, p. 108, Table 20; **1969**, p. 106, Table 21; **1970**, p. 188, Table 21; **1971**, p. 114, Table 21; **1972**, p. 188, Table 24; **1973**, p. 8; **1974**, p. 18; **1975**, p. 18; **1976**, p. 10; **1977**, p. 11; **1978**, p. 12; **1979**, p. 11; **1980**, p. 12; **1981**, p. 11; **1982**, p. 11; **1983**, p. 10; **1984**, p. 10; **1985**, p. 10; **1986**, p. 10; **1987**, p. 10; **1988**, p. 12; **1989**, p. 11; **1990**, p. 12; **1991**, p. 18; **1992**, p. 18, Table 2.10; **1993**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1994**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1995**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1996**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1997**, p. 20, Table 2.11; **1998**, p. 18, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.137

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1998

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>b</sup>
Total	100.0%	64.9%	13.3%	15.0%	6.7%
Northeast	100.0	58.5	16.7	14.4	10.4
Midwest	100.0	67.0	10.5	15.7	6.9
South	100.0	65.9	13.3	14.9	5.9
West	100.0	65.6	13.5	15.1	5.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.136. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Includes "pushed."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.138

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1998

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>a</sup>	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or not stated <sup>b</sup>
Total	14,088	9,143	1,877	741	949	6	10	130	32	211	99	890
Under 18 years	1,598	769	119	76	323	2	2	37	8	29	39	194
Under 22 years	3,763	2,550	317	119	359	3	2	45	12	49	45	262
18 years and older	12,194	8,239	1,722	653	609	4	8	89	23	177	56	614
Infant (under 1 year)	220	3	2	17	111	0	0	1	4	2	17	63
1 to 4 years	323	43	13	23	155	1	0	10	3	3	14	58
5 to 8 years	107	30	11	5	24	0	0	8	0	6	2	21
9 to 12 years	101	45	14	5	9	0	1	11	1	4	3	8
13 to 16 years	480	352	43	19	20	1	1	4	0	9	2	29
17 to 19 years	1,460	1,193	126	30	21	1	0	10	3	18	3	55
20 to 24 years	2,516	2,050	267	45	38	0	0	10	2	13	6	85
25 to 29 years	2,011	1,526	227	61	78	0	1	6	1	20	11	80
30 to 34 years	1,529	1,009	239	86	68	0	1	8	1	28	9	80
35 to 39 years	1,454	867	276	92	90	0	3	11	3	30	2	80
40 to 44 years	1,168	691	205	70	88	0	2	11	2	19	6	74
45 to 49 years	762	420	119	83	56	0	0	11	3	15	4	51
50 to 54 years	489	261	87	45	45	0	1	5	0	10	1	34
55 to 59 years	317	176	50	36	27	1	0	3	0	4	3	17
60 to 64 years	227	114	46	24	17	0	0	1	2	7	1	15
65 to 69 years	176	86	26	22	11	0	0	7	1	5	4	14
70 to 74 years	157	63	30	24	17	0	0	3	1	5	3	11
75 years and older	295	79	60	42	57	2	0	6	4	8	4	33
Unknown	296	135	36	12	17	0	0	4	1	5	4	82

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136.

<sup>a</sup>Includes "pushed."

<sup>b</sup>Includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 18, Table 2.11.

Table 3.139

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1998

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender <sup>a</sup>									
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	14,088	190	649	99	120	259	210	88	25	265	3,773
Felony type, total	2,491	4	16	8	7	31	22	1	1	22	679
Rape	61	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Robbery	1,232	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	10	236
Burglary	92	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	21
Larceny-theft	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Motor vehicle theft	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Arson	80	1	2	-	-	3	5	1	1	1	12
Prostitution and commercialized vice	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other sex offenses	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12
Narcotic drug laws	679	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	301
Gambling	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other - not specified	268	3	6	4	3	25	16	-	-	3	54
Suspected felony type	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other than felony type, total	7,135	169	571	74	102	210	171	73	19	210	2,573
Romantic triangle	184	3	9	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	119
Child killed by babysitter	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	21
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	206	1	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	4	104
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	116	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	48
Argument over money or property	240	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	2	9	134
Other arguments	4,080	136	420	44	70	44	26	60	12	139	1,418
Gangland killings	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Juvenile gang killings	627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
Institutional killings	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sniper attack	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Other - not specified	1,560	28	133	29	29	158	144	11	5	51	437
Unknown	4,358	17	62	17	11	18	17	14	5	33	517

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplementary homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

<sup>a</sup>Column headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Employee	Employer	Stranger	Unknown relationship
418	182	429	120	13	16	1,839	5,393
48	6	10	24	3	2	686	921
1	-	-	6	-	-	9	23
18	3	1	11	1	2	461	483
1	-	1	2	2	-	30	25
2	1	-	-	-	-	8	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
-	-	1	1	-	-	9	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
19	-	1	1	-	-	99	252
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
5	1	5	3	-	-	59	81
1	-	-	-	-	-	24	75
314	160	384	87	9	14	924	1,071
12	6	9	-	-	-	16	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	2	3	1	-	-	46	24
7	2	-	1	-	-	12	38
22	2	4	6	1	-	19	33
216	140	314	71	4	12	463	491
-	-	-	-	-	1	19	27
1	-	-	-	-	-	160	214
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
42	8	54	8	4	1	186	232
55	16	35	9	1	-	205	3,326

Table 3.140

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By age of victim, United States, 1964, 1974, 1984-98

Age of victim	1964	1974	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	18,632	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271	22,076	20,043	15,848	15,289	14,088
Total <sup>a</sup>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Infant (under 1 year)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
1 to 4 years	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 8 years <sup>b</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)	1	1	1	1
9 to 12 years <sup>b</sup>	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
13 to 16 years <sup>b</sup>	7	9	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13	4	5	4	4	3
17 to 19 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	11	11	10	10
20 to 24 years	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	19	18	17	19	18
25 to 29 years	12	15	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15	14	14	14	14
30 to 34 years	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11
35 to 39 years	12	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10
40 to 44 years	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
45 to 49 years	8	7	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5
50 to 54 years	6	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
55 to 59 years	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
60 to 64 years	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
65 to 69 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70 to 74 years	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 years and older	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>In 1994, these age categories were changed by the Source; previously the age groups were "5 to 9 years," "10 to 14 years," and "15 to 19 years."

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1997, p. 18, Table 2.5; 1998, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-98

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total <sup>a</sup>	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100%	74%	26%
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23
1994	22,076	100	78	22
1995	20,043	100	77	23
1996	15,848	100	77	23
1997	15,289	100	77	23
1998	14,088	100	75	24

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1997, p. 18, Table 2.5; 1998, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.142

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By race of victim, United States, 1964-98

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total <sup>a</sup>	Race of victim		
			White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100%	45%	54%	1%
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3
1994	22,076	100	46	51	3
1995	20,043	100	48	48	4
1996	15,848	100	48	48	4
1997	15,289	100	48	48	4
1998	14,088	100	49	47	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1997, p. 18, Table 2.5; 1998, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.143

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1998

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	14,088	10,606	3,419	63	6,931	6,619	325	213
Under 18 years	1,598	1,083	515	0	842	696	44	16
Under 22 years	3,763	2,933	829	1	1,710	1,941	86	26
18 years and older	12,194	9,344	2,846	4	5,983	5,829	277	105
Infant (under 1 year)	220	133	87	0	129	79	5	7
1 to 4 years	323	178	145	0	174	138	7	4
5 to 8 years	107	49	58	0	62	40	5	0
9 to 12 years	101	46	55	0	68	26	7	0
13 to 16 years	480	355	125	0	239	227	12	2
17 to 19 years	1,460	1,255	204	1	629	784	38	9
20 to 24 years	2,516	2,163	352	1	1,031	1,434	36	15
25 to 29 years	2,011	1,618	392	1	818	1,127	47	19
30 to 34 years	1,529	1,121	408	0	781	709	28	11
35 to 39 years	1,454	1,013	441	0	742	666	30	16
40 to 44 years	1,168	821	347	0	628	491	36	13
45 to 49 years	762	546	215	1	422	303	26	11
50 to 54 years	489	371	118	0	297	176	12	4
55 to 59 years	317	236	81	0	209	98	7	3
60 to 64 years	227	168	59	0	147	70	8	2
65 to 69 years	176	128	48	0	119	48	7	2
70 to 74 years	157	92	65	0	118	33	4	2
75 years and older	295	134	161	0	212	76	6	1
Unknown	296	179	58	59	106	94	4	92

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization**

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-98

	Age							Sex		Race		
	Total							Male	Female	White	Black	Other
		13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 years and older					
1976	8.8	1.8	4.5	13.8	15.4	12.6	6.8	13.6	4.2	5.1	37.1	7.9
1977	8.8	1.9	4.9	14.3	15.5	12.3	6.6	13.7	4.2	5.4	36.2	7.6
1978	9.0	1.9	5.1	14.6	16.1	12.2	6.3	14.0	4.1	5.6	35.1	7.1
1979	9.7	1.8	5.2	16.5	17.5	12.8	6.7	15.4	4.4	6.1	37.5	8.9
1980	10.2	1.8	5.9	17.5	18.5	13.2	6.8	16.2	4.5	6.3	37.7	5.7
1981	9.8	1.9	5.0	16.0	17.5	13.0	6.7	15.6	4.3	6.2	36.4	6.1
1982	9.1	2.0	4.8	15.0	15.7	11.9	6.2	14.1	4.3	5.9	32.3	6.5
1983	8.3	1.8	4.5	13.7	14.6	10.5	5.5	12.8	3.9	5.3	29.4	6.4
1984	7.9	1.7	4.2	13.2	13.7	10.0	5.1	12.1	3.9	5.2	27.2	5.4
1985	7.9	1.8	4.9	13.2	13.9	9.9	5.0	12.1	4.0	5.2	27.5	5.4
1986	8.6	2.0	5.2	15.3	15.2	10.0	5.0	13.2	4.1	5.3	31.3	6.2
1987	8.3	1.8	5.7	15.4	14.6	9.4	4.9	12.5	4.2	5.1	30.6	5.2
1988	8.4	2.0	6.5	16.3	15.2	9.2	4.7	12.9	4.2	4.9	33.3	4.0
1989	8.7	2.0	7.9	18.1	15.5	9.2	4.6	13.6	4.0	4.9	34.9	4.2
1990	9.4	2.0	9.8	21.1	16.8	9.9	4.5	15.1	4.0	5.4	37.7	4.2
1991	9.8	2.1	11.1	23.9	16.7	10.0	4.5	15.7	4.2	5.5	39.3	6.0
1992	9.3	2.0	11.3	23.4	16.1	9.4	4.2	14.9	4.0	5.3	37.2	5.4
1993	9.5	2.2	12.1	24.4	16.1	9.5	4.2	15.0	4.2	5.3	38.7	5.5
1994	9.0	2.0	11.2	23.6	15.4	8.9	3.8	14.4	3.8	5.0	36.4	4.6
1995	8.2	1.9	11.0	21.5	13.9	8.2	3.8	12.9	3.7	4.8	31.6	4.9
1996	7.4	1.9	9.1	19.5	12.3	7.7	3.4	11.7	3.3	4.3	28.3	4.1
1997	6.8	1.7	7.3	19.1	11.4	6.8	3.2	10.7	3.0	3.9	26.1	4.1
1998	6.3	1.7	6.2	17.4	10.6	6.5	2.8	9.6	3.0	3.8	23.0	2.9

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. SHRs are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index. Not all agencies that report aggregate offense data to the FBI also submit supplemental homicide data. On average, about 92% of homicides reported to the FBI are included in the SHR database. To account for homicides for which SHR data were not available, the victim-based analyses include SHR data that have been weighted to match national and State estimates prepared by the FBI. Rates are calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Populations Reports. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Feb. 2, 2000].

Table 3.145

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization**

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-98

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.7	24.2	2.1	6.3	11.3	89.8	4.2	25.1	9.8	97.2	3.0	19.3
1977	4.1	22.4	2.4	8.7	12.5	86.9	4.4	24.5	9.9	94.1	3.1	17.2
1978	4.7	21.9	2.5	7.6	13.3	86.4	4.4	23.7	10.4	90.3	3.1	16.5
1979	4.9	23.2	2.3	7.8	16.0	90.9	5.2	24.0	11.0	95.7	3.2	18.2
1980	5.1	26.3	2.6	6.8	16.2	96.7	5.3	23.5	11.4	94.8	3.3	17.1
1981	4.3	23.0	2.4	6.0	14.9	89.7	4.9	20.4	11.3	93.2	3.3	16.0
1982	4.0	22.3	2.0	7.5	13.9	82.6	5.2	17.7	10.4	79.5	3.3	14.4
1983	3.8	21.3	2.0	5.2	12.7	75.0	4.1	19.4	9.4	70.6	3.1	13.0
1984	3.5	18.4	2.1	6.4	11.9	67.9	5.1	18.2	9.1	64.5	3.0	12.4
1985	3.9	23.6	1.9	7.3	12.0	73.1	4.2	16.5	8.9	62.2	3.2	13.2
1986	4.1	26.7	2.3	6.5	13.3	87.5	4.7	19.7	9.0	69.9	3.1	14.0
1987	3.7	36.0	2.2	7.1	12.3	95.9	4.6	19.5	8.4	63.7	3.3	14.3
1988	3.9	43.1	2.2	7.2	12.2	108.9	4.5	20.7	8.1	68.9	3.0	14.7
1989	5.2	54.0	2.1	8.6	13.4	127.6	4.4	19.8	8.2	70.1	2.8	14.6
1990	7.5	59.1	2.5	10.3	16.8	151.5	4.0	20.6	8.8	74.6	2.9	14.3
1991	8.5	71.9	2.5	9.4	18.2	173.7	4.6	23.4	8.8	72.6	2.8	15.0
1992	9.0	67.3	2.4	12.8	17.4	171.7	4.4	20.8	8.3	67.6	2.8	14.4
1993	9.1	76.4	2.7	12.7	17.1	183.4	4.3	24.1	8.1	68.2	3.0	14.5
1994	8.7	71.6	2.0	10.0	17.8	176.2	3.8	20.7	7.7	64.3	2.6	13.7
1995	8.7	63.2	2.7	11.9	17.3	148.8	4.2	17.1	6.9	56.4	2.7	12.3
1996	7.9	52.2	2.0	8.9	15.4	138.2	3.3	15.4	6.5	50.0	2.4	11.3
1997	5.7	42.1	1.7	7.2	14.5	136.6	3.5	15.4	5.9	45.5	2.1	9.9
1998	5.6	32.7	1.8	5.9	14.5	117.1	3.4	14.3	5.3	40.5	2.2	9.2

Note: See Note, table 3.144. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Feb. 2, 2000].

Table 3.146

**Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-98

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	10.4	72.4	1.3	10.3	21.3	166.4	2.6	30.0	9.4	98.3	1.6	22.3
1977	10.6	66.6	1.3	6.2	21.7	155.4	2.7	29.0	9.8	93.3	1.6	21.2
1978	10.7	64.5	1.2	7.9	23.7	161.2	2.6	26.6	10.0	93.1	1.5	19.3
1979	13.3	70.0	1.2	8.3	26.8	181.5	2.8	27.1	10.8	97.7	1.6	18.6
1980	13.6	85.2	1.1	8.0	30.2	207.9	2.9	30.6	12.1	104.1	1.7	19.2
1981	10.9	73.1	1.3	8.6	26.9	173.1	2.5	24.5	11.4	97.1	1.6	18.1
1982	11.3	61.6	1.2	5.9	24.3	160.2	2.8	25.5	10.9	83.6	1.6	15.8
1983	10.3	50.5	1.6	7.0	23.5	137.7	2.4	23.1	9.7	76.9	1.5	14.2
1984	9.4	47.6	1.2	6.2	24.5	124.2	2.7	19.6	9.8	71.6	1.3	13.1
1985	9.7	62.7	1.0	6.6	22.8	133.7	2.3	18.7	9.7	68.6	1.2	12.9
1986	12.3	72.2	1.1	5.6	24.3	149.9	2.4	20.8	9.9	76.5	1.2	13.2
1987	11.4	81.7	1.4	7.3	23.8	163.0	2.8	17.5	9.7	69.3	1.2	11.6
1988	13.9	111.9	1.0	7.4	23.0	204.0	2.6	22.6	9.1	72.7	1.1	11.5
1989	14.9	141.0	1.0	7.7	25.8	236.9	2.7	19.0	8.8	68.7	1.1	11.7
1990	20.6	175.3	1.5	7.5	30.2	266.7	2.9	20.9	9.3	78.4	1.1	11.0
1991	21.9	199.1	1.3	12.1	32.6	337.5	2.6	23.4	9.4	71.7	1.1	11.2
1992	21.8	195.2	1.4	11.1	31.3	312.0	2.3	19.2	8.2	67.9	1.0	10.1
1993	21.8	244.1	1.5	9.3	31.5	347.6	2.2	21.3	8.0	63.8	1.1	9.4
1994	22.4	226.7	1.4	9.7	31.1	329.8	2.1	20.1	7.7	58.5	1.0	9.6
1995	20.8	165.8	1.4	8.1	31.6	288.3	2.0	15.3	7.5	53.6	0.9	7.2
1996	17.2	133.5	1.7	7.6	30.9	268.0	2.7	18.1	6.6	49.9	0.9	7.2
1997	15.3	113.0	1.4	4.6	28.2	245.8	2.9	17.9	6.0	46.9	0.8	6.0
1998	13.2	75.5	1.5	5.6	28.7	221.6	2.4	15.8	6.0	41.8	0.9	5.8

Note: See Note, table 3.144. These data are estimates based on characteristics of known offenders from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports and an imputation procedure for cases where information on the offender was unknown because no suspects were identified. The imputation procedure used to adjust for unsolved homicides is based on characteristics of the victim, and the location and year the incident occurred. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Feb. 2, 2000].

Table 3.147

**Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-98

	Age							Sex		Race		
	Total	13 years	14 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 years	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
		and younger	years	years	years	years	and older					
1976	9.5	0.2	10.6	22.4	19.4	11.1	4.0	16.3	3.1	5.1	44.7	7.4
1977	9.4	0.2	10.0	22.1	18.7	11.4	4.0	16.2	3.0	5.3	42.3	8.3
1978	9.6	0.3	10.1	23.1	19.0	11.4	3.7	16.8	2.8	5.5	42.3	7.0
1979	10.5	0.2	11.7	26.2	20.3	11.6	4.1	18.6	2.9	6.0	45.2	9.5
1980	11.6	0.2	12.9	29.5	22.2	13.3	3.8	20.6	3.1	6.7	49.9	6.2
1981	10.7	0.2	11.2	25.7	20.3	12.8	3.8	18.9	2.9	6.1	44.8	6.2
1982	9.9	0.2	10.4	24.2	19.0	11.3	3.5	17.4	2.8	5.8	39.8	6.8
1983	9.0	0.2	9.4	22.1	17.5	10.2	3.0	15.8	2.6	5.3	35.6	6.4
1984	8.6	0.2	8.5	21.5	16.9	9.5	3.0	15.2	2.3	5.3	32.8	5.2
1985	8.5	0.2	9.8	21.4	16.0	9.4	3.0	15.2	2.2	5.1	33.3	5.6
1986	9.2	0.2	11.7	23.4	17.6	9.9	2.9	16.5	2.3	5.4	36.8	6.4
1987	8.9	0.2	12.3	24.1	16.2	9.2	2.9	16.0	2.2	5.3	35.6	4.9
1988	9.3	0.2	15.5	26.9	16.5	8.9	2.7	16.8	2.2	5.0	40.3	4.3
1989	9.5	0.3	18.1	30.2	16.4	8.4	2.5	17.4	2.1	5.1	41.9	4.3
1990	10.6	0.2	23.7	34.4	17.6	9.5	2.5	19.6	2.2	5.6	46.9	4.1
1991	11.2	0.3	26.6	40.8	18.6	8.2	2.3	20.7	2.2	5.7	50.4	5.4
1992	10.4	0.3	26.3	38.4	16.8	7.7	2.3	19.3	1.9	5.2	46.8	5.8
1993	10.7	0.3	30.2	41.3	15.9	7.4	2.4	19.9	2.0	5.2	49.3	5.6
1994	10.2	0.3	29.3	39.6	15.2	7.4	2.0	18.8	1.9	5.0	46.1	4.9
1995	9.2	0.3	23.6	36.7	14.4	6.7	2.0	17.2	1.6	4.9	39.1	5.1
1996	8.5	0.2	19.6	35.7	13.4	6.2	1.8	15.5	1.7	4.5	35.8	4.7
1997	NA	0.2	16.7	33.1	12.6	5.5	1.8	14.2	1.5	4.1	32.4	4.5
1998	NA	0.2	12.9	31.0	12.3	5.4	1.6	13.0	1.5	4.1	28.3	3.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.144 and 3.146. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Feb. 2, 2000].

Table 3.148

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1998

Characteristics of victim	Characteristics of offender							
	Total	Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	7,276	3,475	3,565	139	97	6,359	820	97
<b>Race</b>								
White	3,728	3,205	449	39	35	3,303	390	35
Black	3,309	205	3,067	6	31	2,871	407	31
Other	158	43	20	94	1	141	16	1
Unknown	81	22	29	0	30	44	7	30
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	5,133	2,281	2,703	104	45	4,464	624	45
Female	2,062	1,172	833	35	22	1,851	189	22
Unknown	81	22	29	0	30	44	7	30

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. These data pertain only to the 7,276 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 17, Table 2.8.



Table 3.149

**Percent distribution of U.S. population, and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offenders**

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1976-98

	14 to 24 year old white males			14 to 24 year old black males			All others		
	Population	Victims	Offenders	Population	Victims	Offenders	Population	Victims	Offenders
1976	8.9%	8.7%	16.3%	1.3%	9.2%	17.3%	89.8%	82.1%	66.5%
1977	8.9	9.5	16.7	1.3	9.0	16.4	89.8	81.6	66.9
1978	8.8	10.1	17.4	1.3	8.9	16.7	89.9	81.1	65.9
1979	8.8	10.8	18.3	1.3	8.7	17.2	89.9	80.5	64.6
1980	8.6	10.4	18.0	1.3	9.0	18.3	90.1	80.6	63.7
1981	8.5	9.7	17.0	1.4	8.9	17.1	90.2	81.4	65.9
1982	8.3	9.6	16.6	1.3	8.8	16.7	90.4	81.6	66.7
1983	8.1	9.5	17.1	1.3	8.8	15.5	90.6	81.7	67.5
1984	7.9	9.0	17.7	1.3	8.2	14.5	90.9	82.8	67.8
1985	7.7	9.0	16.5	1.3	8.9	16.1	91.1	82.2	67.3
1986	7.5	8.9	16.4	1.3	9.7	16.7	91.3	81.4	66.9
1987	7.3	8.2	16.0	1.2	11.1	18.6	91.5	80.6	65.5
1988	7.1	7.9	15.1	1.2	12.3	22.3	91.7	79.9	62.5
1989	6.9	8.4	15.8	1.2	13.9	25.2	91.9	77.8	59.0
1990	6.7	9.8	17.0	1.2	14.7	25.7	92.1	75.6	57.3
1991	6.5	10.0	16.9	1.2	16.1	29.6	92.3	73.9	53.5
1992	6.4	10.0	17.2	1.1	16.4	29.7	92.5	73.6	53.1
1993	6.4	9.6	16.7	1.1	17.4	33.2	92.5	73.0	50.1
1994	6.3	10.2	17.3	1.1	17.5	32.8	92.6	72.3	49.9
1995	6.2	10.7	18.7	1.1	16.2	30.1	92.6	73.1	51.2
1996	6.1	10.4	18.7	1.1	16.2	29.2	92.7	73.4	52.1
1997	6.1	10.0	18.3	1.1	16.6	28.6	92.8	73.5	53.1
1998	6.1	10.7	19.3	1.1	15.2	26.1	92.8	74.1	54.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.144 and 3.146. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Feb. 2, 2000].

Table 3.150

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters by intimates of the victims**By sex and race of victim, United States, 1976-98<sup>a</sup>

	Sex and race								
	Sex			Male			Female		
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1976	2,957	1,357	1,600	493	846	18	849	714	37
1977	2,731	1,294	1,437	479	804	11	831	570	34
1978	2,684	1,202	1,482	490	703	7	868	583	30
1979	2,768	1,262	1,506	535	712	16	883	594	29
1980	2,770	1,221	1,549	493	718	5	913	588	34
1981	2,850	1,278	1,572	554	703	18	952	591	27
1982	2,622	1,141	1,481	510	619	10	946	504	29
1983	2,575	1,113	1,462	508	594	10	910	513	37
1984	2,431	989	1,442	443	530	15	938	467	34
1985	2,503	957	1,546	427	518	12	1,005	492	48
1986	2,571	985	1,586	448	529	5	1,000	532	52
1987	2,427	933	1,494	424	498	8	968	486	35
1988	2,436	854	1,582	376	459	15	1,007	527	36
1989	2,318	903	1,415	371	512	11	883	474	42
1990	2,360	859	1,501	393	441	18	952	490	45
1991	2,297	779	1,518	359	413	7	931	520	55
1992	2,177	722	1,455	337	369	10	890	509	48
1993	2,289	708	1,581	330	362	12	989	542	43
1994	2,097	692	1,405	318	359	11	900	463	35
1995	1,868	547	1,321	255	282	9	874	387	50
1996	1,839	515	1,324	259	248	8	862	422	28
1997	1,668	451	1,217	239	202	9	761	401	40
1998	1,829	512	1,317	274	223	12	876	393	38

Note: See Note, table 3.144. "Intimates" include spouses, ex-spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding and estimation procedures for missing data.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Feb. 2, 2000].

Table 3.151

**Workplace homicides**

By victim characteristics, type of event, circumstances, and type of occupation and industry,  
United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998<sup>a</sup>

	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	927	100%	860	100%	709	100%
<u>Victim characteristics</u>						
<u>Employee status</u>						
Wage and salary workers	675	73	632	74	521	73
Self-employed <sup>b</sup>	252	27	228	26	188	27
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	751	81	715	83	546	77
Female	176	19	145	17	163	23
<u>Age<sup>c</sup></u>						
19 years and younger	29	3	27	3	19	3
20 to 24 years	74	8	60	7	42	6
25 to 34 years	220	24	215	25	178	25
35 to 44 years	228	25	216	25	199	28
45 to 54 years	189	20	171	20	136	19
55 to 64 years	120	13	120	14	82	12
65 years and older	65	7	51	6	52	7
Not reported	2	(c)	0	X	1	(c)
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>						
White	608	66	577	67	470	66
Black	174	19	153	18	130	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	10	92	11	68	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	1	4	(c)	4	1
Other or unspecified	42	5	34	4	37	5
Hispanic <sup>d</sup>	130	14	101	12	99	14
<u>Type of event</u>						
Shooting	761	82	708	82	569	80
Stabbing	80	9	73	8	61	9
Hitting, kicking, beating	50	5	48	6	48	7
Other	36	4	31	4	31	4
<u>Type of circumstance</u>						
Work associates	132	14	81	9	98	14
Co-worker, former co-worker	76	8	56	7	63	9
Customer or client	56	6	25	3	35	5
Personal acquaintances	54	6	44	5	45	6
Husband, ex-husband	17	2	16	2	11	2
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1	11	1	9	1
Other relative or acquaintance	26	3	17	2	25	4
Robberies and other crimes	741	80	731	85	566	80
<u>Major occupation</u>						
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	184	20	156	18	131	18
Technical, sales, and administrative support jobs	332	36	306	36	239	34
Service occupations	188	20	181	21	146	21
Police and detectives	55	6	66	8	52	7
Guards	52	6	43	5	39	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	18	2	10	1	19	3
Precision production, craft, and repair jobs	37	4	36	4	41	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	154	17	162	19	128	18
Other and unspecified	14	2	9	1	5	1
<u>Major industry</u>						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	18	2	9	1	19	3
Construction	12	1	14	2	20	3
Manufacturing	40	4	43	5	37	5
Transportation and public utilities	76	8	110	13	69	10
Taxis	50	5	74	9	48	7
Wholesale trade	24	3	21	2	21	3
Retail trade	437	47	395	46	286	40
Grocery stores	146	16	141	16	95	13
Eating and drinking places	135	15	109	13	69	10
Gasoline service stations	23	2	34	4	24	3
Finance, insurance, real estate	41	4	28	3	22	3
Services	169	18	146	17	137	19
Business services	42	5	37	4	29	4
Detective and armored car services	29	3	21	2	18	3
Government	100	11	88	10	93	13
Federal	11	1	7	1	17	2
State	20	2	19	2	21	3
Local	69	7	60	7	55	8
Other	0	X	2	(c)	0	X
Other and unspecified	10	1	5	1	4	1

See notes on next page.

Table 3.151

**Workplace homicides**

By victim characteristics, type of event, circumstances, and type of occupation and industry, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Note: These data were collected through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. Data were compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, police reports, news reports, and reports to various regulatory agencies.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, therefore, includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), another Federal or State agency, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Federal agencies participating in the census include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Coast Guard. State and local agencies participating in the census include State and local police departments; State vital statistics registrars; State departments of health, labor, and industries; State farm bureaus; and local coroners and medical examiners. Multiple sources were used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents were matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality was work related, information was verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories and because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5%.

<sup>d</sup>Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race; therefore detail will not add to total.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3.152

**Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)**

By age, United States, 1980, 1985, 1987-97

Age	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	11.83	12.38	12.71	12.44	12.25	12.39	12.22	11.95	12.06	11.96	11.90	11.65	11.41
10 to 14 years	0.76	1.62	1.53	1.44	1.41	1.50	1.50	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.57	1.59
15 to 19 years	8.53	9.87	10.17	11.13	11.08	11.14	11.02	10.76	10.85	11.00	10.40	9.74	9.45
20 to 24 years	16.09	15.39	14.97	14.60	14.86	15.11	14.87	14.91	15.74	16.30	16.03	14.47	13.61
25 to 29 years	16.43	15.52	15.43	15.43	15.30	15.04	14.90	14.21	15.20	15.80	15.18	14.82	14.36
30 to 34 years	15.17	15.04	15.65	15.68	15.07	15.33	15.47	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.61	14.25	14.29
35 to 39 years	15.27	14.36	15.03	15.32	15.10	15.51	15.05	15.06	15.03	15.45	14.94	15.40	15.06
40 to 44 years	15.22	14.89	14.95	14.18	14.12	14.72	14.28	15.06	15.21	15.11	15.47	15.68	15.55
45 to 49 years	15.41	15.54	15.71	14.65	14.56	14.90	15.65	14.66	14.24	14.43	14.67	15.11	15.17
50 to 54 years	16.45	15.92	16.44	14.86	15.06	14.59	15.25	14.65	14.92	14.31	14.44	14.73	14.16
55 to 59 years	16.23	17.20	16.76	16.04	15.66	16.16	15.48	14.70	14.61	13.37	12.94	14.21	14.48
60 to 64 years	15.45	16.45	16.80	15.62	15.80	15.93	15.39	14.98	14.65	13.39	13.62	13.10	12.37
65 to 69 years	16.12	16.92	18.05	17.49	17.49	16.54	15.68	15.59	14.97	13.89	14.48	14.35	13.22
70 to 74 years	17.69	20.81	21.73	20.22	19.40	19.50	18.34	17.52	17.89	16.96	17.27	15.80	15.71
75 to 79 years	19.54	23.26	25.41	24.49	22.38	23.77	22.23	21.70	20.80	20.55	19.55	18.62	18.45
80 to 84 years	18.17	24.98	25.96	27.40	23.81	26.23	25.55	24.70	24.56	22.55	22.49	22.16	20.61
85 years and older	19.03	19.38	22.46	20.97	23.38	21.94	23.80	21.60	22.68	22.90	21.49	20.18	20.79

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates for decennial years were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census counts; population estimates produced by the Census Bureau were used for noncensus years.

Suicide rates for ages under 10 years have been omitted because of low incidence. A category including cases where the age is unknown also has been omitted; this category also comprises a small number of cases each year. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8179/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8582/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8986/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/suic.htm>; and <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/suic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000].

Table 3.153

**Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)**

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1997

Age	Total	Race and sex										
		Sex		Race			White		Black		Other	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	11.41	18.69	4.42	12.43	6.19	7.44	20.24	4.87	10.94	1.90	11.43	3.67
10 to 14 years	1.59	2.36	0.79	1.67	1.36	1.09	2.48	0.82	1.88	0.83	1.94	0.20
15 to 19 years	9.45	15.16	3.38	9.96	7.12	8.59	15.97	3.51	11.36	2.75	13.87	3.19
20 to 24 years	13.61	23.04	3.69	13.94	11.62	14.30	23.40	3.82	21.48	1.98	21.87	6.61
25 to 29 years	14.36	23.90	4.75	15.21	10.63	11.46	25.02	5.12	19.40	2.57	18.27	5.00
30 to 34 years	14.29	23.41	5.21	15.27	10.46	8.65	24.68	5.70	19.18	2.73	13.28	4.32
35 to 39 years	15.06	23.68	6.47	16.39	8.57	9.08	25.37	7.25	14.97	2.90	15.42	3.12
40 to 44 years	15.55	24.06	7.17	17.09	8.05	7.31	26.08	8.06	14.27	2.61	10.91	4.06
45 to 49 years	15.17	23.32	7.29	16.69	6.64	7.97	25.44	8.04	10.96	3.01	11.36	4.99
50 to 54 years	14.16	21.41	7.28	15.46	5.33	7.99	23.16	8.01	8.92	2.42	11.73	4.64
55 to 59 years	14.48	23.40	6.23	15.68	6.12	10.06	24.98	6.90	11.71	1.77	16.17	4.56
60 to 64 years	12.37	21.29	4.41	13.32	5.68	8.15	22.71	4.74	10.46	2.09	13.75	3.49
65 to 69 years	13.22	23.85	4.28	14.10	6.10	10.57	25.25	4.55	12.01	1.68	17.92	5.16
70 to 74 years	15.71	29.39	5.13	16.66	7.01	10.50	31.15	5.33	14.12	2.13	13.86	8.03
75 to 79 years	18.45	37.35	5.16	19.67	5.76	12.55	39.70	5.48	12.97	1.21	20.87	6.50
80 to 84 years	20.61	47.04	5.16	21.70	6.47	20.72	49.56	5.33	16.24	1.40	33.37	11.37
85 years and older	20.79	60.35	4.86	22.00	5.81	22.81	64.96	4.91	17.52	0.97	27.77	19.69

Note: See Note, table 3.152.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/suic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000].

Table 3.154

**Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age**

By age and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-97

Age and sex	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.4	9.7	9.4
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	18.1	17.3	15.6	15.2
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.7	16.3	16.0	14.5	13.6
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.5	25.6	26.6	28.5	27.7	24.8	23.0
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.7

Note: See Note, table 3.152. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/suic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

**Firearm suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)**

By age, United States, 1980, 1985, 1987-97

Age	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	6.78	7.30	7.49	7.43	7.36	7.57	7.35	7.12	7.35	7.21	7.04	6.85	6.56
10 to 14 years	0.43	0.82	0.92	0.76	0.82	0.83	0.88	0.95	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.85	0.66
15 to 19 years	5.38	5.96	6.04	6.82	6.84	7.50	7.43	7.29	7.33	7.77	6.97	6.15	5.95
20 to 24 years	9.92	9.24	8.88	8.92	9.22	9.58	9.54	9.55	10.30	10.66	9.98	8.98	8.29
25 to 29 years	9.16	8.85	8.69	8.82	8.61	9.04	8.59	8.13	9.04	9.14	8.58	8.31	7.83
30 to 34 years	8.09	7.94	8.24	8.36	8.19	8.46	8.22	7.73	8.27	8.04	8.09	7.21	7.39
35 to 39 years	8.54	7.55	8.02	8.13	7.98	8.06	7.82	7.70	7.73	7.88	7.61	7.84	7.54
40 to 44 years	8.13	8.23	7.98	7.81	7.85	8.06	7.59	7.74	7.93	7.77	7.80	7.91	7.56
45 to 49 years	8.26	8.81	8.83	8.27	8.26	8.74	8.84	8.20	7.97	8.10	7.75	8.14	7.83
50 to 54 years	9.05	9.54	9.55	9.12	9.23	8.63	8.98	8.53	9.13	8.27	8.43	8.66	7.92
55 to 59 years	9.07	10.19	10.31	9.87	9.71	10.25	9.46	9.40	9.29	8.25	8.13	8.68	9.03
60 to 64 years	9.10	10.36	10.67	10.30	10.21	10.30	9.64	9.33	9.82	8.88	9.04	8.56	7.93
65 to 69 years	9.97	11.20	12.09	11.65	11.96	11.52	10.80	10.82	10.19	9.62	9.98	10.20	9.36
70 to 74 years	10.98	14.40	14.93	14.05	13.83	13.51	13.14	12.84	12.58	12.05	12.41	11.68	11.36
75 to 79 years	11.48	15.41	17.35	16.77	15.84	17.09	16.06	15.08	14.97	15.07	14.48	13.50	13.18
80 to 84 years	10.41	16.13	17.03	18.49	15.75	17.79	17.60	16.42	17.54	15.93	15.86	15.84	14.58
85 years and older	10.09	10.91	12.54	12.03	13.68	13.11	13.97	12.83	14.08	14.03	13.61	13.29	12.76

Note: See Note, table 3.152.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8179/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8582/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8986/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/farmsuic.htm>; and <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/farmsuic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000].

Table 3.156

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-98

	Number of robberies	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100%	45%	13%	8%	34%
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40
1993	594,850	100	42	10	10	38
1994	594,941	100	42	10	10	39
1995	540,015	100	41	9	9	41
1996	495,238	100	41	9	12	39
1997	452,511	100	40	8	13	38
1998	414,848	100	38	9	13	40

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146; 1988, pp. 21, 150; 1989, pp. 20, 154; 1990, pp. 21, 156; 1991, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 192; 1992, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196; 1993, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1994, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1995, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 187; 1996, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 193; 1997, p. 31, Table 2.22 and p. 201; 1998, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 188 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1998

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	38.2%	8.8%	13.4%	39.7%
Northeast	100.0	27.0	10.5	23.7	38.8
Midwest	100.0	42.6	6.9	11.2	39.3
South	100.0	46.1	7.5	10.1	36.4
West	100.0	35.1	9.9	9.5	45.4

Note: See Note, table 3.120. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1998 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.158

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-98

	Number of robberies	Total <sup>a</sup>	Place of occurrence						
			Street/ highway	Commer- cial house	Gas or service station	Conve- nience store	Residence	Bank	Miscel- laneous
1973	328,782	100%	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	479,348	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	461,184	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	498,578	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	599,100	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	636,185	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	636,079	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	577,925	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13
1994	544,618	100	55	12	2	5	11	1	14
1995	462,310	100	54	12	2	5	11	2	13
1996	377,335	100	51	14	2	6	11	2	14
1997	351,096	100	50	14	2	6	12	2	15
1998	318,994	100	49	14	2	6	12	2	15

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. This table presents data from law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months (Source p. 399). For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see [Appendix 3](#).

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, **1973**, p. 120, Table 22; **1974**, p. 178, Table 26; **1975**, p. 178, Table 26; **1976**, p. 159, Table 18; **1977**, p. 159, Table 18; **1978**, p. 174, Table 18; **1979**, p. 176, Table 18; **1980**, p. 179, Table 18; **1981**, p. 150, Table 17; **1982**, p. 155, Table 17; **1983**, p. 158, Table 17; **1984**, p. 151, Table 18; **1985**, p. 153, Table 18; **1986**, p. 153, Table 18; **1987**, p. 152, Table 18; **1988**, p. 156, Table 18; **1989**, p. 160, Table 18; **1990**, p. 162, Table 18; **1991**, p. 201, Table 23; **1992**, p. 205, Table 23; **1993**, p. 205, Table 23; **1994**, p. 205, Table 23; **1995**, p. 196, Table 23; **1996**, p. 202, Table 23; **1997**, p. 210, Table 23; **1998**, p. 197, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

## Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-98

	Number of aggravated assaults	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1964	159,524	100%	15%	40%	23%	22%
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	894,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26
1993	994,439	100	25	18	31	26
1994	1,036,553	100	24	18	32	26
1995	967,937	100	23	18	33	26
1996	883,459	100	22	18	34	26
1997	900,877	100	20	18	35	27
1998	871,787	100	19	18	36	27

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147; 1987, pp. 23, 146; 1988, pp. 24, 150; 1989, pp. 23, 154; 1990, pp. 24, 156; 1991, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 192; 1992, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196; 1993, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; 1994, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; 1995, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 187; 1996, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 193; 1997, p. 34, Table 2.24 and p. 201; 1998, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 188 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

## Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1998

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0%	18.8%	18.4%	35.6%	27.3%
Northeast	100.0	11.3	20.1	39.7	28.9
Midwest	100.0	21.5	18.2	35.2	25.1
South	100.0	22.3	20.2	36.7	20.9
West	100.0	16.6	14.5	31.4	37.5

Note: See Note, table 3.120. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1998 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 32, Table 2.24.

Table 3.161

## Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-98

	Number of burglaries	Total <sup>a</sup>	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100%	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	2,413,232	100	21	29	16	16	8	10
1994	2,351,205	100	20	30	17	15	9	9
1995	2,136,379	100	20	29	17	14	9	10
1996	1,867,756	100	20	28	19	15	8	11
1997	1,763,253	100	19	28	19	15	8	11
1998	1,649,433	100	19	29	19	14	8	11

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. This table presents data from law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months (Source, p. 399). For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23; 1997, p. 210, Table 23; 1998, p. 197, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.162

**Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police**

By type of target, United States, 1973-98

	Number of larceny-thefts	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of target								All others
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	
1973	3,175,300	100%	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	1%	18%
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	1	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	1	24
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	1	25
1993	6,635,120	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	1	26
1994	6,811,362	100	1	1	15	24	13	6	13	1	27
1995	6,574,478	100	1	1	15	24	12	6	12	1	28
1996	5,977,516	100	(b)	1	15	25	11	6	13	1	29
1997	5,549,875	100	1	1	15	26	10	6	14	1	28
1998	5,175,291	100	1	1	15	26	10	5	13	1	29

Note: See Notes, tables 3.120 and 3.136. This table presents data from law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months (Source, p. 399). For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23; 1997, p. 210, Table 23; 1998, p. 197, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.163

**Motor vehicle registrations and thefts**

United States, 1980-98

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of motor vehicle thefts	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993	198,041,338	1,563,100	1:127	789
1994	201,763,492	1,539,300	1:131	763
1995	205,297,050	1,472,400	1:139	717
1996	210,236,393	1,394,200	1:151	663
1997	211,580,033	1,354,200	1:156	640
1998	215,496,003	1,240,800	1:174	576

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1998* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1999), p. II-3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 64. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

**Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the U.S. Department of Justice**

United States, 1986-98

	Cases pending		Convictions <sup>a</sup>		Indictments	Dollar amounts (in millions)			Failed financial institutions under investigation at end of fiscal year
	Total	Major cases <sup>b</sup>	Total	Major cases <sup>b</sup>		Recovered	Restitution	Fine	
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	533	X	X	X	X	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	740	X	X	X	X	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	851	X	X	X	X	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	791	X	X	X	X	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	1,043	X	X	X	X	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	986	2,784	\$59.4	\$490.7	\$7.8	670
1992 <sup>c</sup>	9,772	5,071	2,751	1,136	3,064	67.1	402.7	14.6	740
1993	10,088	5,405	3,233	1,407	3,446	89.6	1,333.5	10.5	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,926	1,348	2,867	240.6	865.0	10.4	531
1995	8,641	4,413	2,616	1,298	2,880	185.1	1,139.9	16.8	395
1996	8,574	4,070	2,510	1,255	2,630	67.2	359.1	442.7	247
1997	8,512	3,859	2,551	1,342	2,437	41.2	537.1	25.7	200
1998	8,577	3,709	2,613	1,207	2,691	62.4	491.0	5.5	142

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the Federal fiscal year.

<sup>a</sup>Includes pre-trial diversions.

<sup>b</sup>A major case is defined as a case involving a failed financial institution, or where the amount of reported loss or exposure is \$100,000 or more.

<sup>c</sup>Some data for 1992 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 131, 133; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report, Fiscal Year 1997* [Online], pp. 3, 8, 12, 17, 20. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publish/financial/dfin.pdf> [May 19, 1998]; *1998* [Online], pp. 4, 9, 13, 18, 21. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publish/financial/1998fif.pdf> [May 7, 1999]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

**Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute**

By type of violation, United States, 1985-98

	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion
1985	5,427	359	209	106
1986	5,672	397	209	78
1987	6,078	312	187	73
1988	6,549	288	158	67
1989	6,691	273	142	65
1990	7,837	279	119	72
1991	9,388	298	124	57
1992	9,063	361	88	48
1993	8,647	310	78	39
1994	7,029	271	84	33
1995	6,758	234	75	36
1996	8,046	290	47	40
1997	7,876	413	83	42
1998	7,584	313	94	34

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Extortion violations also are investigated under the Statute and include extortion and kidnapping of bank officials or their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," p. 13; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," p. 13; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," p. 13; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," p. 13; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," p. 13; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," p. 13; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," p. 12; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," p. 11; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," p. 10; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," p. 10; "January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," p. 11; "January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," p. 11; "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," p. 12; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," p. 11. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

**Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute**

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1995-98

Jurisdiction	1995				1996				1997				1998			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
Total	6,758	234	75	36	8,046	290	47	40	7,876	413	83	42	7,584	313	94	34
Alabama	89	3	1	0	83	1	0	3	104	11	2	1	75	5	2	0
Alaska	11	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	12	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
Arizona	147	2	2	1	260	4	0	0	251	6	8	2	243	1	0	0
Arkansas	19	3	2	0	19	1	1	0	31	11	3	0	26	2	3	0
California	2,012	17	5	11	2,048	17	0	4	1,565	67	3	7	1,451	30	3	5
Colorado	100	1	0	1	169	3	0	1	119	2	1	0	136	2	1	1
Connecticut	36	8	1	0	66	4	3	0	48	7	1	0	35	6	0	1
Delaware	12	2	0	0	15	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
District of Columbia	58	1	0	0	68	3	2	0	47	2	0	0	36	1	0	0
Florida	556	4	7	2	628	5	3	3	707	23	6	0	631	45	7	1
Georgia	93	4	0	3	145	9	0	0	176	5	0	0	158	2	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	64	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	43	0	0	1	40	1	0	0
Idaho	8	2	1	0	9	2	0	1	11	0	1	1	9	0	0	1
Illinois	192	9	9	0	248	15	3	4	165	9	7	1	255	5	6	1
Indiana	110	0	1	1	116	1	3	1	143	6	1	0	93	3	4	1
Iowa	19	2	0	0	18	1	0	2	39	5	2	0	49	4	2	0
Kansas	32	0	2	0	45	1	0	0	26	2	1	0	27	1	0	0
Kentucky	49	3	0	1	70	3	1	1	76	5	0	0	83	2	1	0
Louisiana	47	0	1	0	113	0	4	0	104	4	1	0	84	3	1	0
Maine	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	1	0	0
Maryland	291	3	2	0	316	4	0	1	370	9	0	1	199	11	0	0
Massachusetts	133	4	0	0	119	0	1	0	150	3	0	0	154	3	1	1
Michigan	221	6	2	1	343	1	2	2	340	14	7	1	288	24	11	1
Minnesota	62	1	1	0	79	15	0	0	101	9	0	1	81	7	2	0
Mississippi	39	2	1	0	39	7	1	0	52	3	1	2	77	3	2	4
Missouri	94	6	0	0	75	4	1	1	90	5	1	0	113	7	0	0
Montana	6	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Nebraska	16	2	1	0	19	2	2	0	22	3	1	0	81	4	2	0
Nevada	122	6	0	0	169	9	0	0	100	10	0	1	118	8	0	0
New Hampshire	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
New Jersey	88	17	1	2	127	28	0	1	87	17	1	2	124	17	1	0
New Mexico	68	0	3	0	85	1	0	1	65	3	0	0	43	2	0	0
New York	315	48	7	2	355	59	0	0	453	30	2	1	418	34	0	2
North Carolina	143	5	0	1	179	7	2	0	209	14	4	2	289	13	10	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	0
Ohio	212	18	3	1	355	15	3	0	271	12	3	1	329	5	9	0
Oklahoma	19	1	1	1	19	3	0	0	30	2	0	2	48	8	1	0
Oregon	194	0	3	1	241	2	1	1	230	5	4	4	234	4	4	1
Pennsylvania	212	14	3	0	167	14	1	3	240	30	0	1	230	14	5	1
Puerto Rico	35	3	0	0	22	1	0	0	23	0	0	0	20	1	0	0
Rhode Island	9	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	19	0	0	0
South Carolina	51	3	0	0	95	8	2	0	109	5	2	2	111	0	0	2
South Dakota	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	88	8	0	1	161	3	1	3	161	19	3	1	154	1	1	2
Texas	149	14	5	3	301	18	6	4	306	22	8	3	204	17	7	5
Utah	38	4	0	0	32	4	2	2	50	9	1	0	63	0	1	1
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	107	3	4	0	168	2	1	0	219	4	0	0	210	3	2	2
Washington	269	0	1	2	262	2	1	1	321	7	0	1	351	4	1	0
West Virginia	11	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	17	3	0	0	8	0	1	0
Wisconsin	82	3	3	0	117	3	0	0	134	3	3	2	124	7	3	0
Wyoming	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.165.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," pp. 12-14; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," pp. 11-13. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

**Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute**

By type of victim, United States, 1996, 1997, and 1998

Type of victim	1996			1997			1998		
	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	270	19	57	236	40	79	226	29	91
Customer	44	0	9	40	2	16	30	0	8
Employee	160	0	38	117	7	50	120	4	71
Employee family	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Perpetrator	26	17	X	31	23	X	34	23	X
Law officer	14	1	1	24	1	0	22	0	0
Guard	20	0	2	10	1	6	9	0	3
Other	6	1	2	13	6	6	11	2	9

Note: See Note, table 3.165.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," pp. 5, 6. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.168

**Assaults on Federal officers**

By department and agency, 1983-98

Department and agency	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154	683	661	770	1,028	744	556	628	653
U.S. Department of the Interior	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199	340	105	36	115	129
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	NA	110	104	133	NA	36	41	38
National Park Service	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95	207	105	NA	74	91
U.S. Department of Justice	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	358	395	299	320	338	300
Bureau of Prisons	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Drug Enforcement Administration	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94	87	65	64	44	33
Federal Bureau of Investigation	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	28	31	40	53	37	22
Immigration and Naturalization Service	18	14	21	31	118	37	288 <sup>b</sup>	409	296	228 <sup>c</sup>	210	260	180	194	233	200
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 <sup>d</sup>	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Marshals Service	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26	17	14	9	24	45
U.S. Department of the Treasury	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181	253	306	171	149	205
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69	42	112	66	50	38
Internal Revenue Service	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 <sup>e</sup>	3	1	9	10	17	10	4	7	0
U.S. Customs Service	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67	128	138	77	61	141
U.S. Secret Service	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35	66	46	24	31	26
Judicial branch	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7	9	7	4	2	7
U.S. Postal Service	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25	31	27	25	24	12

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, 1990, p. 2).

Beginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch are no longer collected.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1989, the increase in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

<sup>c</sup>Covers only Border Patrol Division.

<sup>d</sup>Increase in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

<sup>e</sup>Beginning in 1989, the decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, p. 49, Table 1; *1985*, p. 52; *1987*, p. 51; *1989*, p. 61; *1990*, p. 51; *1992*, p. 73; *1994*, p. 79; *1996*, p. 79; *1998*, p. 94; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.169

**Assaults on Federal officers**

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-98

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-98 <sup>a,b</sup>	15,248	1,901	4,833	340	704	5,397	943	79	1,051
<u>Killed, total</u>	70	54	2	3	2	X	1	7	1
1977	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	X	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	X	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	X	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1987	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1988 <sup>a</sup>	4	3	0	0	0	X	0	0	1
1989	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
1991 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1992 <sup>c</sup>	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1994	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1995 <sup>b</sup>	8	1	0	0	0	X	0	7	0
1996	3	2	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
1997	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1998	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
<u>Injured, total</u>	3,004	236	1,914	93	190	6	260	26	279
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	36	11	17	1	0	0	7	0	0
1988 <sup>a</sup>	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	130	7	88	5	17	0	11	0	2
1990	151	9	90	5	23	0	19	0	5
1991 <sup>b</sup>	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 <sup>c</sup>	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
1994	314	23	185	7	7	4	30	0	58
1995 <sup>b</sup>	271	9	129	0	5	0	29	11	88
1996	116	22	69	2	2	0	14	0	7
1997	157	9	89	6	5	0	16	6	26
1998	175	3	129	0	4	0	26	0	13
<u>No injury, total</u>	12,174	1,611	2,917	244	512	5,391	682	46	771
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	534	40	151	18	24	247	36	4	14
1988 <sup>a</sup>	643	50	108	6	12	431	25	1	10
1989	429	91	154	13	42	73	31	0	25
1990	509	58	173	11	135	80	48	2	2
1991 <sup>b</sup>	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 <sup>c</sup>	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	551	84	188	7	11	168	30	1	62
1994	711	94	196	22	29	166	58	2	144
1995 <sup>b</sup>	465	86	80	4	3	177	48	0	67
1996	437	89	92	9	1	159	29	2	56
1997	469	104	104	4	3	69	51	22	112
1998	472	57	124	9	9	88	66	1	118

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.169

**Assaults on Federal officers**

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-98--Continued

Note: See Note, table 3.168. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, data from 1991 and beyond are not directly comparable with preceding years. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include 1988 data from the Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

<sup>b</sup>No report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991 and 1995. The data for 1991 do not include 96 National

Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

<sup>c</sup>Data reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, p. 54; *1990*, p. 53; *1993*, p. 79; *1998*, p. 96; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

**Law enforcement officers killed**

United States, 1972-98

	Officers killed in the line of duty	
	Feloniously	Accidentally
Total	2,332	1,586
1972	117	NA
1973	134	42
1974	132	47
1975	129	56
1976	111	29
1977	93	32
1978	93	52
1979	106	58
1980	104	61
1981	91	66
1982	92	72
1983	80	72
1984	72	75
1985	78	70
1986	66	67
1987	74	74
1988	78	77
1989	66	79
1990	66	67
1991	71	53
1992	64	66
1993	70	59
1994	79	62
1995	74	59
1996	61	51
1997	70	62
1998	61	78

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program submit preliminary data on any sworn officer killed feloniously or accidentally in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices also report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country (Source, *1998*, p. 1). Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 12; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982*, pp. 10, 40; *1992*, pp. 23, 57; *1998*, pp. 25, 73; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.171

**Law enforcement officers feloniously killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-98

Circumstances at scene of incident	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	64	70	79	74	61	70	61
Disturbance calls	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8	4	14	16
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	2	1	3	7
Family quarrels	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	6	3	11	9
Arrest situations	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	27	28	33	21	25	21	16
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	5	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	11	9	17	7	11	10	3
Drug-related matters	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	1	7
Attempting other arrests	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	8	6	8	5	6
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	4	0	4	4
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	17	13	10	6
Ambush situations	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	5	8	14	7	12	10
Entrapment/premeditation	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	3	1	6	2	5	4
Unprovoked attack	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	7	8	5	7	6
Mentally deranged	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	11	9	11	8	9

Note: See Note, table 3.170. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987**, p. 17; **1997**, p. 29; **1998**, p. 32; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

**Law enforcement officers feloniously killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1989-98 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	682	90	200	126	4	8	46	97	111
Disturbance calls	111	22	32	40	1	0	1	4	11
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	42	10	7	16	0	0	0	2	7
Family quarrels	69	12	25	24	1	0	1	2	4
Arrest situations	239	23	39	44	1	7	10	58	57
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	26	3	12	4	0	0	1	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	93	9	12	17	0	3	2	5	45
Drug-related matters	40	3	2	4	0	2	4	25	0
Attempting other arrests	80	8	13	19	1	2	3	25	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	30	4	8	2	0	0	6	10	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	112	19	45	14	2	1	5	11	15
Ambush situations	86	8	16	7	0	0	22	9	24
Entrapment/premeditation	35	5	8	4	0	0	5	0	13
Unprovoked attack	51	3	8	3	0	0	17	9	11
Mentally deranged	11	1	2	4	0	0	0	4	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	93	13	58	15	0	0	2	1	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.170 and 3.171.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1998**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 34.

Table 3.173

**Law enforcement officers feloniously killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1998

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment								Off-duty
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	61	7	14	12	2	3	7	11	5
Disturbance calls	16	3	3	6	1	0	1	0	2
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	7	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Family quarrels	9	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	1
Arrest situations	16	2	0	1	0	3	0	8	2
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Drug-related matters	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
Attempting other arrests	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	6	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ambush situations	10	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	1
Entrapment/premeditation	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprovoked attack	6	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	1
Mentally deranged	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Traffic pursuits/stops	9	0	5	3	0	0	1	0	0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.170 and 3.171.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1998**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 33.



Table 3.174

**Percent distribution of law enforcement officers feloniously killed**By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1980-98<sup>a</sup>

Characteristics of officers killed	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)	1994 (N=76)	1995 (N=74)	1996 (N=55)	1997 (N=65)	1998 (N=61)
<b>Race</b>																			
White	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%	84%	84%	80%	80%	87%
Black	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14	14	12	15	17	11
Other <sup>b</sup>	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	5	3	2
<b>Sex</b>																			
Male	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94	96	99	96	100	90
Female	1	2	3	X	6	4	2	X	3	3	2	4	X	6	4	1	4	X	10
<b>Age<sup>c</sup></b>																			
Under age 25	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6	8	8	4	2	11
25 to 30 years	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37	26	26	35	26	30
31 to 40 years	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33	38	24	40	35	28
41 years and older	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21	28	42	22	37	31
<b>Length of service<sup>d</sup></b>																			
Less than 1 year of service	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3	11	12	4	6	3
1 to 4 years of service	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34	20	20	38	17	33
5 to 10 years of service	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24	34	27	33	48	26
Over 10 years of service	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34	36	41	24	28	36
In uniform	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81	63	66	78	75	79
Wearing protective body armor	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56	47	46	56	42	57

Note: See Notes, tables 3.170 and 3.171. The Ns presented and the distribution of characteristics are based on the known number of victim officers at the time the initial FBI report is published. The Ns presented above may therefore differ from other tables that include totals subsequently revised by the Source.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.

<sup>c</sup>For 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.

<sup>d</sup>For some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1980*, p. 23; *1981*, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982*, p. 20; *1983*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20; *1985*, p. 21; *1986*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 20; *1989*, p. 21; *1990*, p. 20; *1991*, p. 31; *1992*, p. 35; *1993*, p. 35; *1994*, p. 37; *1995*, p. 35; *1996*, p. 35; *1997*, p. 35; *1998*, p. 39; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

**Persons identified in the felonious killing of law enforcement officers**By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1989-98 (aggregate) and 1998<sup>a</sup>

Characteristics of persons identified	1989 to 1998		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	901	100%	75	100%
<b>Age</b>				
Under age 18	103	11	9	12
18 to 24 years	298	33	25	33
25 to 30 years	181	20	16	21
31 to 40 years	150	17	10	13
Over 40 years	109	12	11	15
Not reported	60	7	4	5
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	843	94	74	99
Female	24	3	1	1
Not reported	34	4	0	X
<b>Race</b>				
White	444	49	40	53
Black	375	42	24	32
Other <sup>b</sup>	29	3	5	7
Not reported	53	6	6	8
<b>Prior record<sup>c</sup></b>				
Prior criminal arrest	571	63	53	71
Convicted on prior criminal charges	428	48	33	44
Prior arrest for crime of violence	310	34	18	24
On parole or probation at time of killing	175	19	9	12
Prior arrest on murder charge	33	4	5	7
Prior arrest on drug law violation	250	28	25	33
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	131	15	7	9
Prior arrest for weapons violation	280	31	16	21

Note: See Notes, tables 3.170 and 3.171.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.<sup>c</sup>Offenders may fall into multiple categories for prior record therefore percents will not add to 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1998**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 40. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.176

**Persons identified in the felonious killing of law enforcement officers**By type of disposition, United States, 1987-96 (aggregate)<sup>a</sup>

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	967	100%
Fugitives	11	1
Justifiably killed	122	13
Murdered while at large	1	(b)
Committed suicide	58	6
Arrested and charged	775	80
Persons arrested and charged	775	100%
Guilty of murder	534	69
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	69	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	41	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	64	8
Committed to mental institution	14	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	39	5
Died in custody	9	1
Other	5	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.170 and 3.171.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1998**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.177

**Law enforcement officers accidentally killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-98

		Circumstances at scene of incident								Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
		Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles		Accidental shootings			
					Traffic stops, road blocks, etc.	Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	Crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps	Training sessions	Self-inflicted	
Total	1,270	610	92	145	113	142	60	14	9	85
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	53	24	6	7	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	38	1	9	1	3	3	2	0	2
1994	62	32	8	10	3	4	1	1	0	3
1995	59	33	3	8	1	9	2	0	0	3
1996	51	33	4	0	4	3	1	1	0	5
1997	62	33	4	4	4	10	1	0	0	6
1998	78	46	2	4	4	10	3	0	0	9

Note: See Note, table 3.170. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who lost their lives due to accidents occurring while performing official duties. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989**, p. 47; **1998**, p. 67; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.178

**Law enforcement officers assaulted**By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	59,545	2,073	1,077	7,266	49,129
Percent of total	100%	3.5	1.8	12.2	82.5
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	17,769	602	450	1,466	15,251
Percent	100%	3.4	2.5	8.3	85.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	744	41	16	132	555
Percent	100%	5.5	2.2	17.7	74.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	642	132	12	107	391
Percent	100%	20.6	1.9	16.7	60.9
Attempting other arrests	10,997	305	170	1,060	9,462
Percent	100%	2.8	1.5	9.6	86.0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	812	6	8	106	692
Percent	100%	0.7	1.0	13.1	85.2
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,881	27	54	429	6,371
Percent	100%	0.4	0.8	6.2	92.6
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,275	291	144	765	5,075
Percent	100%	4.6	2.3	12.2	80.9
Ambush (no warning)	236	99	7	61	69
Percent	100%	41.9	3.0	25.8	29.2
Mentally deranged	943	31	65	96	751
Percent	100%	3.3	6.9	10.2	79.6
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,242	184	41	1,819	4,198
Percent	100%	2.9	0.7	29.1	67.3
All other	8,004	355	110	1,225	6,314
Percent	100%	4.4	1.4	15.3	78.9

Note: These data are based on 8,000 agencies reporting assaults to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1998. These agencies cover approximately 70% of the total U.S. population. (Source, p. 79.)

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1998**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 87.

Table 3.179

**Law enforcement officers assaulted**By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1998<sup>a</sup>

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment							
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	59,545	12,513	13,235	21,722	1,169	2,822	2,468	5,616
Percent of total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	17,769	4,113	3,707	8,198	211	331	323	886
Percent	29.8	32.9	28.0	37.7	18.0	11.7	13.1	15.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	744	185	159	305	14	29	16	36
Percent	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	642	172	106	174	21	55	45	69
Percent	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.2
Attempting other arrests	10,997	2,360	2,368	3,768	239	868	378	1,016
Percent	18.5	18.9	17.9	17.3	20.4	30.8	15.3	18.1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	812	90	107	395	17	53	33	117
Percent	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.1
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,881	980	1,219	1,695	163	426	639	1,759
Percent	11.6	7.8	9.2	7.8	13.9	15.1	25.9	31.3
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,275	1,699	1,494	1,965	163	401	163	390
Percent	10.5	13.6	11.3	9.0	13.9	14.2	6.6	6.9
Ambush (no warning)	236	34	57	44	11	27	25	38
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
Mentally deranged	943	286	145	359	7	22	27	97
Percent	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,242	1,418	1,809	2,514	66	127	102	206
Percent	10.5	11.3	13.7	11.6	5.6	4.5	4.1	3.7
All other	8,004	1,176	2,064	2,305	257	483	717	1,002
Percent	13.4	9.4	15.6	10.6	22.0	17.1	29.1	17.8

Note: See Note, table 3.178.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1998**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 86.

Table 3.180

**Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury**

By type of weapon used, 1980-98

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
<u>Total</u>					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,916	2,760	49,209	1,368	5,579
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	72,270	3,665	59,519	1,650	7,436
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
1992	81,252	4,455	66,098	2,095	8,604
1993	66,975	4,002	53,848	1,574	7,551
1994	64,912	3,168	53,021	1,513	7,210
1995	58,063	2,373	47,877	1,362	6,451
1996	46,695	1,887	38,853	871	5,084
1997	49,151	1,844	41,023	895	5,389
1998	59,545	2,073	49,129	1,077	7,266
<u>Percent receiving personal injury</u>					
1980	37.2%	22.5%	38.2%	34.4%	38.0%
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.4	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.3	36.1	29.5	42.5
1991	37.6	30.8	37.5	30.6	43.5
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.4	40.9
1993	35.9	27.4	36.6	31.0	36.3
1994	35.7	26.3	36.3	29.4	36.7
1995	30.1	19.4	30.7	24.2	31.0
1996	32.1	24.9	31.5	30.7	39.5
1997	26.7	15.1	27.0	18.5	29.4
1998	30.6	21.1	31.2	23.4	30.3

Note: These data are based on agencies reporting assaults to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; the number of agencies reporting and percent of total population represented vary from year to year. Data for 1998 are based on 8,000 agencies covering approximately 70% of the total population. Data for previous years are from agencies covering from 63% to 85% of the total population. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1989, p. 55; 1998, p. 84; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.181

**Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

By type of incident, United States, 1976-97

	Type of incident									Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities
	Total	Bombings	Recoveries and seizures of explosives	Incendiary bombings	Thefts of explosives	Attempted bombings	Attempted incendiary bombings	Hoax devices	Noncriminal accidents	
1976	2,706	870	579	352	327	319	101	67	47	44
1977	3,177	1,058	853	339	227	319	81	105	62	33
1978	3,256	963	987	446	362	287	71	47	71	22
1979	3,093	901	1,167	346	335	179	44	26	60	35
1980	2,875	922	908	368	349	163	68	11	64	22
1981	2,338	805	637	329	243	152	99	12	37	24
1982	1,762	597	503	235	201	127	41	8	40	10
1983	1,690	575	499	164	208	131	40	15	49	9
1984	1,828	648	566	155	212	144	34	10	52	7
1985	2,226	720	828	151	219	169	63	17	51	8
1986	2,432	842	879	204	170	167	58	75	31	6
1987	2,228	816	740	169	122	157	45	127	42	10
1988	2,507	912	684	196	191	189	35	253	40	7
1989	2,960	1,065	769	319	126	268	47	317	44	5
1990	3,541	1,275	896	389	138	298	100	404	36	5
1991	3,961	1,585	848	414	127	380	111	438	56	2
1992	4,638	1,911	1,066	582	93	384	112	448	39	3
1993	4,862	1,880	1,350	538	83	375	187	404	36	9
1994	5,290	1,916	1,538	545	81	522	180	474	33	1
1995	5,196	1,562	1,997	406	97	417	192	481	28	16
1996	5,168	1,457	1,831	427	79	504	185	643	26	16
1997	4,777	1,212	1,619	378	80	473	154	831	27	3

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents that occurred each year. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function; intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an

incendiary/chemical device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, **1993**, p. 89.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1985**, p. 9; **1990**, p. 11; **1993**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report**, p. 13; **1997**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.182

**Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

By jurisdiction, 1980-97

Jurisdiction	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17	16	10	17	13
Alaska	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5	4	4	2	1
Arizona	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155	132	98	106	71
Arkansas	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12	4	13	11	4
California	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405	418	376	385	346
Colorado	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63	43	28	35	17
Connecticut	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20	15	15	12	11
Delaware	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3	2	6	9	4
District of Columbia	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4	2	1	0	6
Florida	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218	277	190	186	171
Georgia	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18	21	19	23	18
Hawaii	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28	4	0	0	0
Idaho	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6	7	7	30	4
Illinois	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155	188	134	165	124
Indiana	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47	26	38	21	29
Iowa	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57	47	28	23	30
Kansas	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13	15	9	12	32
Kentucky	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14	43	32	10	17
Louisiana	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35	25	17	16	10
Maine	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2	11	2	6	6
Maryland	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35	55	39	51	35
Massachusetts	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16	15	11	16	23
Michigan	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87	105	93	52	42
Minnesota	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67	60	70	26	34
Mississippi	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12	9	5	2	5
Missouri	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22	39	31	33	25
Montana	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11	10	3	10	4
Nebraska	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15	9	9	6	12
Nevada	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14	29	19	15	9
New Hampshire	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5	7	4	3	2
New Jersey	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34	39	31	30	16
New Mexico	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37	29	16	24	4
New York	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97	88	64	64	63
North Carolina	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19	13	32	21	15
North Dakota	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3	18	13	13	3
Ohio	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74	125	74	82	43
Oklahoma	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26	31	29	26	12
Oregon	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30	50	54	59	60
Pennsylvania	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39	59	34	37	49
Rhode Island	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3	2	6	0	7
South Carolina	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8	10	4	4	11
South Dakota	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6	6	7	2	1
Tennessee	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25	34	27	37	42
Texas	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113	108	85	75	70
Utah	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16	22	42	47	26
Vermont	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3	5	1	0	2
Virginia	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44	46	38	36	18
Washington	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53	65	49	58	94
West Virginia	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14	7	6	15	9
Wisconsin	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22	30	27	22	14
Wyoming	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9	11	5	8	3
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Puerto Rico	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18	2	22	17	17
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.181. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; *1990*, pp. 12, 13; (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report*, pp. 14, 15; *1997*, pp. 14, 15 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.183

**Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

By type of target, United States, 1993-97

Type of target	Total		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Number	Percent					
Total	13,510	100%	2,980	3,163	2,577	2,573	2,217
Residential	3,461	25	699	881	597	713	571
Commercial	1,596	12	335	398	298	304	261
Vehicles	1,753	13	408	373	348	339	285
Educational facilities	617	5	167	112	116	115	107
Mail boxes	3,365	26	872	815	699	523	456
Open areas	940	6	146	238	192	212	152
Utilities	108	1	16	25	29	17	21
Law enforcement	115	1	24	34	21	18	18
State/local governments	188	2	36	51	32	33	36
Federal government	44	0	10	6	15	7	6
Banks	79	0	15	25	13	16	10
Military	13	0	8	2	0	1	2
Airports/aircraft	10	0	2	1	2	2	3
Apartments	375	3	98	66	59	87	65
Religious facilities	121	1	16	17	16	37	35
Energy facilities	24	0	7	6	5	4	2
Parks	223	2	44	38	44	52	45
Medical facilities	57	0	14	12	11	7	13
Other	421	3	63	63	80	86	129

Note: See Note, table 3.181. These data include bombings, attempted bombings, incendiary bombings, and attempted incendiary bombings.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1997 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1999), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.184

**Bombing incidents known to police**

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-97

	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) <sup>a</sup>	Persons injured	Deaths
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	41,476	24,171	8,824	5,749	2,675	\$875,959,405	6,505	815
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 <sup>b</sup>	326 <sup>b</sup>	69 <sup>b</sup>
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 <sup>b</sup>	133 <sup>b</sup>	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 <sup>b</sup>	185 <sup>b</sup>	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 <sup>c</sup>	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 <sup>d</sup>	641	203	243	91	5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130	6,440,000	230	29
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112	12,500,000	349	26
1993	2,980	1,880	538	375	187	518,000,000 <sup>e</sup>	1,323 <sup>e</sup>	49
1994	3,163	1,916	545	522	180	7,500,000	308	31
1995	2,577	1,562	406	417	192	105,100,000 <sup>f</sup>	744 <sup>f</sup>	193 <sup>f</sup>
1996	2,573	1,457	427	504	185	5,000,000	336	23
1997	2,217	1,212	378	473	154	9,000,000	204	18

Note: Prior to 1988, detailed information concerning bombing incidents occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Since 1988, the FBI Bomb Data Center has collected these data. Reports of bombing incidents are gathered from State and local public safety agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Beginning in 1985, the Source presented only rounded dollar values.

<sup>b</sup>Includes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

<sup>e</sup>These figures include \$510,000,000 in property damage and 1,042 persons injured resulting from the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993.

<sup>f</sup>These figures include \$100,000,000 in property damage, 518 persons injured, and 168 deaths resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on Apr. 19, 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Bomb Summary 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1993 Bomb Summary** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "1994 Bombing Incidents," FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 95-2, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1996 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 96-1, p. 6; **1997 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1, p. 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.185

**Bombing incidents known to police**

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1997

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	1,685	532	\$9,328,422
<u>Residential properties</u>			
Private residences	136	134	854,160
Mailboxes/other private property	670	103	153,869
<u>Commercial properties</u>			
Financial institutions	9	2	31,400
Commercial/retail	90	36	4,328,450
Restaurants	21	19	402,470
Offices	5	2	372,750
Other commercial operations	34	18	81,480
<u>Vehicles</u>			
Automobiles	162	106	1,265,946
Other vehicles	11	5	210,600
<u>Federal Government property</u>			
Postal facility/equipment	18	1	3,723
Law enforcement/judiciary	5	3	0
Military facilities	3	0	0
Other Federal Government	6	0	8,250
<u>Utilities</u>			
Electric facilities	5	0	50
Water/sewer	1	0	0
<u>Medical facilities</u>			
Hospitals	1	3	6,000
Abortion clinics	3	0	802,000
Other medical	1	4	9,500
<u>Other targets</u>			
State/local government property	48	14	412,240
Law enforcement/judiciary	6	1	56,500
Bridge/highway	48	11	1,670
Academic facilities	80	13	240,882
Radio/television/telecommunications	17	1	7,150
Church/synagogue/temple	20	13	16,465
Vending machines	10	0	3,720
Open area	176	34	12,547
Other	48	4	17,800
Accidental detonation/unknown target	51	5	28,800

Note: See Note, table 3.184.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1997 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 12.

Table 3.186

**Bombing incidents known to police**

By type of incident and device, and region and jurisdiction, 1997

Region and jurisdiction	Explosive		Incendiary	
	Actual	Attempted	Actual	Attempted
East	119	63	35	14
Connecticut	5	7	1	2
Maine	3	3	0	0
Massachusetts	14	9	6	0
New Hampshire	2	0	0	0
New Jersey	13	3	4	1
New York	45	18	13	3
Pennsylvania	31	21	11	5
Rhode Island	5	1	0	3
Vermont	1	1	0	0
North Central	289	123	95	47
Illinois	100	59	21	24
Indiana	17	5	12	4
Iowa	24	7	6	1
Kansas	23	7	9	3
Michigan	30	4	12	0
Minnesota	25	24	8	9
Missouri	19	9	5	2
Nebraska	6	1	6	0
North Dakota	2	0	1	0
Ohio	33	7	10	3
South Dakota	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	9	0	5	1
South	359	95	119	49
Alabama	7	1	6	2
Arkansas	4	2	0	1
Delaware	2	1	2	1
District of Columbia	1	1	5	0
Florida	135	26	36	11
Georgia	17	7	1	0
Kentucky	12	2	5	0
Louisiana	7	8	3	2
Maryland	29	8	5	7
Mississippi	3	1	2	2
North Carolina	11	3	4	1
Oklahoma	10	2	2	0
Puerto Rico	9	3	8	2
South Carolina	10	0	1	0
Tennessee	25	1	18	10
Texas	61	25	9	8
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0
Virginia	9	3	9	2
West Virginia	6	1	3	0
West	445	116	196	53
Alaska	1	3	0	0
Arizona	59	5	11	7
California	228	81	121	28
Colorado	14	13	3	4
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	0	3	0
Montana	4	0	0	0
Nevada	6	7	3	3
New Mexico	3	0	1	0
Oregon	37	0	23	5
Utah	26	5	0	1
Washington	63	2	31	5
Wyoming	3	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.184.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1997 Bomb Summary**, FBI Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), pp. 8-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.187

**Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-97

	Type of explosive										
	Low explosives (lbs.)			High explosives (lbs.)				Detonators (each)	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) <sup>a</sup>
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives, TNT	Dynamite	Primers				
<b>Amount stolen</b>											
1981	24,036	325	973	494	20	21,317	1,461	33,990	80,356	40	291
1982	31,476	558	73	243	1,871	29,267	474	42,466	56,047	0	150
1983	4,975	1,034	47	1,331	75	25,588	821	26,455	85,813	191	0
1984	35,891	418	0	1,017	135	28,468	2,171	33,086	106,537	93	NA
1985	7,132	428	87	491	235	24,013	562	46,352	85,066	1	NA
1986	8,210	170	115	788	2	24,945	1,676	31,497	172,588	35	NA
1987	4,705	150	0	696	1	8,372	1,304	33,112	47,450	10	NA
1988	9,439	347	0	1,306	244	12,730	339	43,092	57,058	1	NA
1989	3,584	318	0	544	5	10,801	1,485	21,797	68,807	36	NA
1990	3,895	25	0	304	1	11,599	563	13,562	30,337	13	NA
1991	9,576	158	30	487	85	6,023	0	11,527	60,397	6	NA
1992	1,063	0	20	531	2	7,983	89	11,067	29,640	0	NA
1993	4,022	303	24	127	74	4,409	25	7,075	28,534	224	NA
1994	6,905	100	0	2,593	22	5,320	0	5,226	83,771	69	NA
1995	5,300	25	0	76	16	3,234	78	7,818	19,267	58	NA
1996	5,703	252	200	358	0	2,620	5	5,428	30,637	0	NA
1997	4,483	25	0	114	63	3,332	0	3,867	33,346	0	NA
<b>Amount recovered</b>											
1981	12,822	19	114	377	502	24,546	47	11,386	48,375	96	580
1982	16,046	41	6	604	2,661	22,574	124	17,000	82,887	138	175
1983	319	363	49	298	143	20,755	170	15,053	57,492	49	184
1984	3,065	319	312	87	304	9,962	247	12,061	79,306	402	2,319
1985	3,793	1,044	162	1,179	329	22,536	339	29,571	87,820	314	NA
1986	1,603	261	625	200	424	16,635	148	17,017	111,033	295	NA
1987	4,147	588	414	171	285	14,226	1,004	15,619	31,311	299	NA
1988	8,695	1,720	340	1,545	377	15,305	219	35,389	55,212	144	NA
1989	7,318	1,224	174	371	1,955	11,810	0	19,512	100,752	356	NA
1990	9,028	149	121	841	350	77,005	90	11,653	47,078	461	NA
1991	1,960	281	285	746	363	9,498	1	18,132	57,606	461	NA
1992	7,369	276	80	233	223	5,694	28	9,382	32,802	661	NA
1993	3,347	244	35	496	163	6,102	41	11,689	80,862	615	NA
1994	1,584	295	487	2,392	131	39,392	0	7,429	26,518	440	25,662
1995	8,031	215	205	162	320	7,201	48	9,205	66,126	717	NA
1996	8,533	300	154	321	82	4,581	6	13,219	27,833	506	NA
1997	5,194	463	139	2,092	267	5,010	0	8,814	82,284	2,069	5,939

Note: See Note, table 3.181. "Blasting agents" refers to any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition).

<sup>a</sup>May include photoflash cartridge powder, potassium chlorate, RDX (an extremely powerful military explosive), nitroglycerine, as well as small quantities of other types of explosives.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1988**, pp. 28, 35; **1993**, p. 29; p. 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report**, p. 29; p. 36, Table 19; **1997**, p. 28; p. 35, Table 20 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.188

**Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions**

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-97

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1
1992	45	469	22.6
1993	70	1,375	528.2
1994	52	478	15.6
1995	214	842	110.7
1996	34	365	17.4
1997	45	368	16.6

Note: See Note, table 3.181. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks. The increases in 1993 for injuries and property damage are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City on February 26. The increases in 1995 for deaths and injuries are due to the explosion at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on April 19.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report*, p. 13; *1997*, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.189

**Bombing incidents with juvenile perpetrators**

Reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1993-97

	Juvenile bombing incidents						Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in thousands)
	Total	Bombing		Incendiary					
		Actual	Attempted	Actual	Attempted				
Total	4,619	3,566	593	306	154	16	436	\$4,480	
1993	982	803	87	72	20	4	83	1,249	
1994	1,126	888	151	55	32	6	103	287	
1995	931	698	110	77	46	2	99	419	
1996	818	618	129	46	25	3	80	223	
1997	762	559	116	56	31	1	71	2,302	

Note: See Note, table 3.181. These data refer to bombing incidents in which the perpetrator(s) were under 18 years of age.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1997 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1999), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.190

**Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin**

United States, 1998

	Structure fires		
	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	517,500	3,420	\$6,717,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious structure fires	76,000	470	1,249,000
Incendiary fires	46,500	355	816,000
Suspicious fires	29,500	115	433,000

Note: These data are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 population or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect communities of less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,790 fire departments responded to the 1998 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set. "Suspicious fires" are fires that involve circumstances, such as multiple ignitions, that indicate that a fire may have been deliberately set, or when no accidental or natural ignition factor could be found. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter. "Property loss" includes all forms of direct loss, but does not include indirect losses, such as interruption of business or temporary shelter provisions. (Source, p. 95.)

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data presented in Michael J. Karter, Jr., "1998 Fire Loss in the United States," *NFPA Journal*® 93 (September/October 1999), p. 91. *NFPA Journal*® is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269.

Table 3.191

**Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, vehicle fires, and dollar losses resulting from fires of incendiary or suspicious origin**

United States, 1977-98

	Fires of incendiary or suspicious origin <sup>a</sup>				
	Structure fires			Vehicle fires	
	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)	Estimated civilian fire deaths <sup>b</sup>	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)
1977	167,500	\$1,067	635	X	X
1978	160,000	1,111	930	48,000	\$55
1979	148,500	1,328	675	63,500	167
1980	146,000	1,706	770	45,000	75
1981	154,500	1,658	820	44,500	107
1982	129,000	1,604	910	48,000	138
1983	122,000	1,421	970	48,000	122
1984	110,500	1,417	530	50,500	138
1985	117,000	1,670	670	45,500	134
1986	111,000	1,677	705	57,000	151
1987	105,000	1,590	730	51,000	135
1988	99,500	1,594	740	53,000	151
1989	97,000	1,558	615	46,000	139
1990	97,000	1,394	705	51,000	167
1991	98,000	1,531 <sup>c</sup>	490	49,000	182
1992	94,000	1,999	605	44,000	158
1993	84,500	2,351	560	41,500	137
1994	86,000	1,447	550	43,500	156
1995	90,500	1,647	740	47,000	175
1996	85,500	1,405	520	47,000	202
1997	78,500	1,309	445	46,500	214
1998	76,000	1,249	470	45,000	215

Note: See Note, table 3.190.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include fires with cause unknown or unreported.

<sup>b</sup>Includes deaths occurring in incendiary or suspicious structure fires only.

<sup>c</sup>Does not include Oakland fire storm.

Source: John R. Hall, Jr., *U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2000), pp. 12-14, 16, 17. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.192

**Arson offenses and average cost of property damage**

By type of target, 1998

(11,377 agencies; 1998 estimated population 194,539,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent <sup>a</sup>	Average damage
Total	66,508	100.0%	\$12,561
Total structure	31,239	47.0	22,683
Single occupancy residential	13,555	20.4	17,467
Other residential	5,642	8.5	19,022
Storage	2,512	3.8	33,992
Industrial/manufacturing	356	0.5	185,483
Other commercial	3,357	5.0	38,433
Community/public	3,578	5.4	18,159
Other structure	2,239	3.4	8,521
Total mobile	19,680	29.6	5,506
Motor vehicles	18,721	28.1	5,172
Other mobile	959	1.4	12,013
Other	15,589	23.4	1,185

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1998, 11,976 law enforcement agencies reported 78,094 arson offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented above are from 11,377 agencies that furnished detailed reports. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience (Source, p. 54). For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 54, Table 2.32; p. 55, Table 2.34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.193

**Arson of structures and percent not in use**

By type of structure, 1998

(11,377 agencies; 1998 estimated population 194,539,000)

Structure	Arson of structures	
	Number	Percent not in use
Total	31,239	19.8%
Single occupancy residential	13,555	23.6
Other residential	5,642	14.0
Storage	2,512	24.4
Industrial/manufacturing	356	27.0
Other commercial	3,357	15.3
Community/public	3,578	10.7
Other structure	2,239	25.9

Note: See Note, table 3.192. Structures not in use are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.194

Investigations of church arsons, bombings and attempted bombings, and arrests					
United States, 1995-99 <sup>a</sup>					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Investigations</b>					
United States, total	52	297	208	163	107
African American churches	25	120	53	43	28
All other churches	27	177	155	120	79
Southern States, total <sup>b</sup>	42	169	89	74	52
African American churches	24	87	32	26	16
All other churches	18	82	57	48	36
<b>Arrests</b>					
Persons arrested	18	139	98	75	34
Incidents solved by arrest	16	108	69	51	50

Note: These data were collected from Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for the National Church Arson Task Force, established by the President in June 1996. The data reflect investigations of arsons, bombings, and attempted bombings at houses of worship in the United States that were reported since Jan. 1, 1995.

<sup>a</sup>Includes incidents as of Oct. 5, 1999.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury and U.S. Department of Justice, National Church Arson Task Force, *Third Year Report for the President* (Washington, DC: National Church Arson Task Force, 2000), Appendix 1, Charts Q-Y. [Online]. Available: <http://www.atf.treas.gov/pub/gen-pub/arsonrpt3.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff

Table 3.195

Terrorist incidents and preventions			
United States, 1982-97			
	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	183	50	109
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7
1994	0	1	0
1995	1	1	2
1996	3	0	5
1997	2	2	21

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism in which responsibility for the act cannot be attributed at the time to a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s). A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s) with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, **1997**, p. ii.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 16; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 5, 6; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 3. [Online]. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publish/terror/terroris.htm> [Jan. 20, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.196

Terrorist incidents	
By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-97 (aggregate)	
	Number
Total	183
<b>Type of incident</b>	
Bombing attacks <sup>a</sup>	147
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	6
Hijacking	1
<b>Type of target</b>	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	76
State and United States government buildings/property	33
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.195.

<sup>a</sup>Includes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipebombs, letterbombs, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, p. 10; **1993**, p. 16; **1994**, p. 8; **1996**, p. 26 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), pp. 2, 23. [Online]. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publish/terror/terroris.htm> [Jan. 20, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.197

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens			
By type of casualty, 1981-99			
	Total	U.S. citizens	
		Killed	Wounded
Total	2,877	651	2,226
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	231	192	39
1989	34	16	18
1990	43	9	34
1991	23	7	16
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,011 <sup>a</sup>	7	1,004
1994	11	6	5
1995	70	10	60
1996	535 <sup>b</sup>	25	510
1997	27	6	21
1998	23	12	11
1999	11	5	6

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, **1999**, pp. viii.) Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>The bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for this increase.

<sup>b</sup>The bombing of the Al Khubar U.S. military housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on June 25, 1996 accounts for this increase.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; **1988**, p. 4; **1995**, p. 74; **1997**, p. 85; **1999**, p. 105 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.198

**International terrorist attacks against the United States**

By type of event, 1994-99

Type of event	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Armed attack	9	8	3	5	5	11
Arson	0	6	7	2	1	6
Assault	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bombing	43	65	55	108	96	111
Firebombing	2	0	1	0	5	12
Kidnaping/hostage	10	11	6	8	4	21
Vandalism	1	9	0	0	0	0
Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8

Note: See Note, table 3.197. Includes attacks against U.S. facilities and attacks in which U.S. citizens suffered casualties.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1994*, p. 67; *1995*, p. 73; *1996*, p. 74; *1997*, p. 86; *1998*, p. 96; *1999*, p. 106 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.199

**Results of airline passenger screening**

United States, 1977-99

	Persons screened (in millions)	Weapons detected				Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	Persons arrested	
		Total	Handguns	Long guns	Other			For carrying firearms/ explosives	For giving false information
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31
1994	1,261.3	2,994	2,860	134	NA	505	6,051	1,433	35
1995	1,263.0	2,390	2,230	160	NA	631	4,414	1,194	68
1996	1,496.9	2,155	1,999	156	NA	NA	NA	999	131
1997	1,659.7	2,067	1,905	162	NA	NA	NA	924	72
1998	1,666.5	1,515	1,401	114	NA	NA	NA	660	86
1999	1,822.0	1,552	1,421	131	NA	NA	NA	633	58

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, *1993*, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items. From 1992 to 1994, the method of counting "explosive/incendiary devices" was revised. Individual items were counted rather than packages (i.e., one box of firecrackers counted as 20 firecrackers; one box of ammunition counted as 50 cartridges).

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993*, p. 9; *January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.





## Appendix 3

### **Crime in the United States** Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1998** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), pp. 396, 397, 402-405. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

#### **Population definitions**

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-
IX (Suburban county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Metropolitan Statistical Area**

**(MSA)**--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of

data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. For purposes of tabular presentation, the UCR Program assigns New England cities and towns to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1998.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1998.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

**Other cities**--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1998 national population.

#### **Community types:**

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by first applying the 1998 State growth rates (which were calculated from 1997 and 1998 U.S. Bureau of the Census State estimates) to 1997 U.S. Bureau of the Census county estimates to obtain 1998 county estimates. Then a county growth rate was determined by dividing 1998 county estimates by 1996 county estimates. This rate of growth was then applied to 1996 U.S. Bureau of the Census individual city estimates for each individual agency within the county. When preparing 1998 UCR population updates, the most current State, county, and city population estimates

available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used. The estimate of United States population showed a 1% increase from 1997 to 1998. Table 2 shows the number of contributing agencies within each population group in 1998.

Table 2. Population group and number of contributing agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	67
II	160
III	388
IV	753
V	1,817
VI	8,230 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural county)	3,344 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	1,763 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,522

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Regions and divisions**

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

##### **Northeast:**

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

##### **Midwest:**

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

##### **South:**

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

##### **West:**

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-98<sup>a</sup>

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000
1997	267,637,000
1998	270,296,000

<sup>a</sup>Population figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

### The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

#### The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groups, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses

known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

#### Part I offenses

**Criminal homicide--a.** Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

**Forcible rape--**The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

**Robbery--**The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated assault--**An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

**Burglary--breaking or entering--**The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

**Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft--**The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson--**Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

#### Part II offenses

**Other assaults** (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting--**Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud--**Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

**Embezzlement--**Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--**Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism--**Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--**All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice--**Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations--**State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling--**Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children--**Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

**Driving under the influence--**Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws--**State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness--**Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

**Disorderly conduct**--Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy**--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

**All other offenses**--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion**--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws** (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways** (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

### Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1998), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State. The Delaware State UCR program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines; the 1998 forcible rape total was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996; Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont in 1997; Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin in 1998. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and

geographic division to which the State belongs.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source. An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.

## Appendix 4

### Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Harris Interactive, Inc., formerly Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1998: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1998), pp. v, vi, 56, 1119, 1120, 1131, 1357, 1358. Information on the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 58; Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappa* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997]; Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 30th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappa* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kp9809-a.htm> [Jan. 5, 1999]; and Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 31st Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1999), pp. 55, 56.

Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1999," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49 SS-5 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 9, 2000), pp. 1, 3, 4. Information on the Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey was excerpted from Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48 SS-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Oct. 29, 1999), pp. 1, 3, 4.

The sampling procedures of six public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, and the national Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

#### GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design essentially has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal size groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population

data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest male 18 or older at home, or if no male is at home, the oldest female 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution of males and females separately that compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger males, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older females in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for females and after 6 p.m. for males. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also, minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for males and females separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

**Midwest**--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

**South**--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

**Urbanization**--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those that have populations of under 2,500.

**Race, ethnicity**--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, other Indian, Oriental, and black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category white may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10% of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,000 respondents.

#### Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error.

They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Percent-ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group that includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95% confidence level, the 33% result obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

#### PHI DELTA KAPPA/GALLUP POLL

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls are modified probability samples of adults, 18 years of age and older, living in the United States. The 1995 sample was comprised of 1,311 adults; interviewing took place May 25-June 15, 1995. The 1996 sample was comprised of 1,329 adults; interviewing took place May 2-22, 1996. The 1997 sample was comprised of 1,517 adults; interviewing took place June 3-22, 1997. The 1998 sample was comprised of 1,151 adults; interviewing took place June 5-23, 1998. The 1999 sample was comprised of 1,103 adults; interviewing took place May 18-June 11, 1999. The data collection design employed the Gallup Organization's standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 31st Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1999), pp. 55, 56.

#### HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are

not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1%, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process that is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Poll survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Poll surveys of nationwide samples usually include approximately 1,250 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years of age and older.

Harris Poll survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

**Midwest**--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

**South**--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

#### Sampling error

The results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27% and 33%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research also is susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

#### NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, and 1998. There are a total of 38,116 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499

in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; 2,992 in 1994; 2,904 in 1996; and 2,832 in 1998). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey; one-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transition design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age and older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys and all those conducted from 1984-98. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the surveys conducted subsequent to 1976.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and

enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of males and females with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed females in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For males, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of males over and under age 35 in the location. Past experience suggests that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

#### Rotation

Since its inception, the GSS has employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 the rotation, across-time design previously used was changed to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and

years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

Beginning in 1996, and in subsequent even-numbered years, the same design described for 1994 was repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, a transitional design was utilized to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

**Northeast**--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

**North Central**--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

**South**--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi,

North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

**West**--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

## **YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM**

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted biennially by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1999 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,270 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,270 PSUs, 52 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 187 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 77% and the student response rate was 86%, for an overall response rate of 66%. A total of 15,349 questionnaires were completed in 144 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too low for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private

schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

## **ALTERNATIVE HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY**

The Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (ALT-YRBS) was conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The ALT-YRBS is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, described above. The 1998 ALT-YRBS is the first national survey measuring health-risk behaviors among students at alternative high schools. Alternative high schools serve students in grades 9 through 12 who are at high risk for failing or dropping out of regular high school or who have been expelled from regular high school because of illegal activity or behavior problems.

The 1998 ALT-YRBS used a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12 in the United States who attend alternative high schools. The target population consisted of 1,390 secondary schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. These schools included public, private, and Catholic schools that had designated themselves as alternative and: (a) contained at least one of the grades 9 through 12, (b) were not a school within another school, and (c) served students at risk for not graduating from regular high schools. Small schools, which make up less than 1% of the total enrollment of all alternative high schools, and vocational schools were excluded. The first-stage sampling frame included 121 primary sampling units (PSUs) consisting of groups of alternative high schools in close geographic proximity. From the 121 PSUs, 48 were selected without replacement, with probabilities proportional to school enrollment size and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. For the second stage of sampling, 142 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of data for black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools. For the third stage of sampling, classes were randomly selected within each school, so that each student had an equal chance of being selected. A total of 8,918 students completed questionnaires in 115 schools. Of these schools, five (6% of students) served pregnant teenagers, 13 (8% of students) served adjudicated students, 17 (13% of students) served students with emotional or behavioral problems, and 80 (74% of students) served multiple types of student populations. Thirteen (11% of students) of the 115 schools were residential facilities, one (1% of students) contained both residential and

day treatment programs, and 101 (87% of students) were nonresidential.

The school response rate was 81%, and the student response rate was 81.9%, resulting in an overall response rate of 66.3%.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in other racial/ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions for students at alternative high schools.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private alternative high schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that serve students who are at high risk for failing or dropping out of regular high school and students who have been removed from their regular high school because of drug use, violence, or other illegal activity or behavioral problems.



## Appendix 5

### Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1995* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1986, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize approximately 85% of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also, since 1980, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass approximately 70% to 75% of all students enrolled in college full-time.

### Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multi-stage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

**Stage 1: Geographic areas.** The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30% of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

**Stage 2: Schools.** In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

**Stage 3: Students.** Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15% and 20%. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of

their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The Source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the Source does not encourage such extrapolation, the Source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80% of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the Source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the Source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

## Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

## Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics that receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

### Measurement content areas

**A. Drugs.** Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

**B. Education.** Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

**C. Work and leisure.** Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

**D. Sex roles and family.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

**E. Population concerns.** Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

**F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc.** Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

**G. Religion.** Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

**H. Politics.** Political affiliation, activities, and views.

**I. Social change.** Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

**J. Social problems.** Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

**K. Major social institutions.** Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

**L. Military.** Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

**M. Interpersonal relationships.** Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

**N. Race relations.** Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

**O. Concern for others.** Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

**P. Happiness.** Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

**Q. Other personality variables.** Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

**R. Background.** Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

**S. Deviant behavior and victimization.** Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

**T. Health.** Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond, which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures that are included in a single form only.

### Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100% of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions, which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

### School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

### **Student participation**

Completed questionnaires are obtained from approximately 83% of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about 1%.

### **Research design for the surveys of lower grades**

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms were used in 1991-96 and four forms were used in 1997, rather than the six forms used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160

schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 130 schools are sampled, and approximately 16,000 students are surveyed.

### **Research design for the followup surveys after high school**

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

### **Followup procedures**

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year, and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor, MI. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

### **Panel retention rates**

To date, the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 80% of the original

panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1998 panel retention from the class of 1984--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 54%.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

### **Validity of self-report data**

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question, a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use, the consistency of findings across several years of the present study, strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables), a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods, and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

### **Accuracy of the sample**

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

## Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small Ns (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12% of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

**Differential representation**--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

**Differential response tendencies**--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer

whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly, a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

**Covariance with other factors**--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables that may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

## Definitions of terms

**Drug types**--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

- Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
- Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
- Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
- Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
- Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
- Heroin--smack, horse;
- Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
- Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
- Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size in 1979-88 and N is one-sixth of total sample size in 1989-99). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been

similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

**Four-year college plans**--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

**Illicit drug use: Lifetime**--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

**None**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

**Marijuana only**--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

**Few pills**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

**More pills**--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

**Any heroin**--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

**Race**--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups

(Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

**Region**--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census categories and are defined as follows:

**Northeast**--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

**North Central**--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

**South**--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**West**--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

**Sex**--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

**Weighted number of cases (N)**--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents is about 15% higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection, which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures. Table 3 presents the number of weighted cases for each subgroup of the high school seniors samples.

**Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of public schools	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120	118	125	124	124
Number of private schools	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24	21	21	20	19
Total number of schools	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144	139	146	144	143
Actual number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824	15,963	15,780	14,056
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84	83	83	82	83

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based on listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

**Table 2. Sample sizes and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<u>Tenth grade</u>									
Number of public schools	107	106	111	116	117	113	113	110	117
Number of private schools	14	19	17	14	22	20	18	19	23
Total number of schools	121	125	128	130	139	133	131	129	140
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285	15,873	15,778	15,419	13,885
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	87	88	86	88	87	87	86	87	85
<u>Eighth grade</u>									
Number of public schools	131	133	126	116	118	122	125	122	120
Number of private schools	31	26	30	34	34	30	27	27	30
Total number of schools	162	159	156	150	152	152	152	149	150
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929	18,368	19,066	18,667	17,287
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	90	90	90	89	89	91	89	88	87

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based on listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

**Table 3.** Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors

	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999
Total sample	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876	14,824	15,963	15,780	14,056
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293	6,806	7,269	7,286	6,485
Female	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891	7,261	7,793	7,618	6,804
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012	9,890	10,210	10,280	9,499
Black	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693	1,719	2,001	1,885	1,692
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881	3,122	3,405	2,952	2,572
North Central	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380	3,878	4,249	3,948	3,668
South	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593	5,345	5,469	5,928	5,108
West	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022	2,479	2,839	2,952	2,708
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396	10,954	11,226	11,260	10,344
None or under 4 years	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351	2,746	3,342	3,157	2,848
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996	7,101	7,054	7,024	6,206
Marijuana only	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255	3,254	3,835	3,818	3,483
Few pills	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756	1,654	1,708	1,710	1,467
More pills	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247	2,149	2,532	2,443	2,252
Any heroin	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250	263	320	301	283

Note: Data for 1987 and 1988 are based on five questionnaire forms; Ns for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N. Data for 1989-99 are based on six questionnaire forms; Ns for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N.

## Appendix 6

### National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), pp. 1-13; and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1998** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000), pp. 7-13, Appendices A, B, D, E. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an ongoing series of annual national surveys measuring the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco product use among the American household population age 12 and older. Estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The NHSDA is based on a stratified, multistage area probability sample. A national probability sample of dwelling units was selected in 1998 from the same 115 primary sampling units (PSUs) used since 1988, plus 24 supplemental PSUs. PSUs are defined as counties or groups of counties, such as metropolitan areas. As did the 1991-97 NHSDAs, the 1998 sample design used a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-dwelling unit selection procedure to meet specified precision constraints for subgroups defined by age and race/ethnicity. The sample design oversampled blacks, Hispanics, and young people to improve the accuracy of estimates for those populations. Sampling involved several selection stages: the selection of PSUs (e.g., counties), subareas (blocks or block groups) within these primary areas, sample dwelling units within subareas, age domains within sampled dwelling units, and eligible residents (if any) within the sampled age domains.

The target population included all civilian residents of households (including civilians residing on military installations) and noninstitutional group quarters (e.g.,

college dormitories, homeless shelters, rooming houses) 12 years of age and older. Persons excluded from the universe are military personnel on active duty, transient populations (such as homeless people who do not reside in shelters), and residents of institutional group quarters (e.g., jails, hospitals, etc.). Data collection was continuous over the calendar year with approximately one-fourth of the sample allocated to each quarter.

Survey data were collected through personal visits to each selected residence. Introductory letters are mailed to each residence, explaining the survey prior to the interviewer's visit. To reduce the number of required screenings, two selections per household were allowed. In each selected dwelling unit, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, gender, and marital status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Two, one, or no household members were selected to be interviewed using a random sampling procedure, with selection probabilities based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members. The procedure was designed to ensure adequate sample sizes for the four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 or older) and the three racial/ethnic groups (Hispanic, black, and white). Selected individuals were then asked if they would complete a voluntary interview. NHSDA field representatives conducted the interviews using a paper and pencil questionnaire that included both interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets (for collection of sensitive information). All screening and interview responses are kept confidential.

In 1998, a total of 33,128 eligible dwelling unit members were selected for an interview; of these, a total of 25,500 interviews were completed. Response rates for screening and interviewing were 93% and 77%, respectively.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups and three race/ethnicity groups. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) white, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific

Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

The NHSDA surveys have used basically the same multistage area probability sample design that has been employed since the 1988 survey. However, in some survey years, oversampling was used to meet specified precision constraints for certain subpopulations. The 1993 through 1998 NHSDAs oversampled Hispanics in areas of high Hispanic concentration to reduce survey costs. In addition, the 1993 through 1995 NHSDAs oversampled cigarette smokers ages 18 to 34.

Beginning with the 1997 study, data from a special supplemental sample were collected beginning with the second quarter of data collection. This supplemental sample was designed to increase the number of respondents who reside in California and Arizona in order to measure the impact of voter initiatives to legalize certain drugs for medical purposes. In 1998, of the 25,500 interviews completed, 4,903 interviews were conducted in California and 3,869 were conducted in Arizona. The final sample weights for NHSDA respondents were appropriately adjusted to account for this supplemental sample, thereby eliminating any potential bias in estimates that might otherwise exist.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 NHSDA. Data for 1994 through 1998 presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire; data for years prior to 1994 presented in SOURCEBOOK have been adjusted by the Source in order to facilitate trend presentations (see discussion on next page).

In addition, beginning in 1991, the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, rooming houses, and homeless shelters) were included.

#### Development of weights

An analysis weight was calculated for each completed interview to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent weight totals to equal U.S. Bureau of the Census projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Each weight can be viewed as the number of U.S. population members that the responding sample member represents.



**Table 1.** 1998 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population represented, by demographic characteristics

	1998	
	Sample	Population
Total	25,500	218,444,761
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	11,261	105,197,605
Female	14,239	113,247,156
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>		
White	11,709	161,991,470
Black	5,815	24,775,260
Hispanic	6,795	22,342,431
Other	1,181	9,335,601
<b>Age</b>		
12 to 17	6,778	22,740,443
18 to 25	7,318	27,965,867
26 to 34	4,537	34,602,931
35 years and older	6,867	133,135,519
<b>Region</b>		
Northeast	3,121	42,354,805
North Central	3,680	51,140,084
South	8,504	77,329,477
West	10,195	47,620,394

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. These 1998 population projections are based on the 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census counts.

#### Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed (replaced) values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure is implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information is retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation also is employed to replace other inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case is then made. To be classified as a minimally complete interview, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing responses with appropriate valid response

codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; race; and a State indicator variable. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from the previous record) on the sorted database. This procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use and demographic variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for personal and family income items and the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months for alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine are statistically imputed using a logistic model based method of imputation. The potential for bias due to item nonresponse or imputation is minimal because item nonresponse is less than 2% for drug use recency questions.

#### Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Some sources of nonsampling error are recording and coding errors, nonresponse, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts are made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling error. The variance of an estimate is the measure of this type of error.

#### Regions

**North Central**--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**Northeast**--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

**South**--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

**West**--Includes the Mountain States--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific States--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

#### Adjustment procedures for trend data

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. When the new questionnaire was introduced in 1994, a supplemental sample was selected for use with the old methodology (i.e., a questionnaire identical to previous years). This provided the capability to assess the impact of the new questionnaire and to measure the effects of the change in methodology. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented in tables 3.87-3.89 and 3.93 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994. The substance use prevalence estimates, for nearly all of the substances presented, were adjusted using a simple ratio correction factor. The simple ratio correction factor measured the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using data from the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs. For the remaining substances, the prevalence estimates were adjusted by using a model-based method. Similar to the ratio adjustment, this method of adjusting previous estimates models the combined effect of all measurement error differences between the new and old methodologies.

## Appendix 7

### National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1998 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 181585 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [May 25, 2000]; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

#### Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent contacts by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, the NCVS uses the self-responder method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally

incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Some interviews in the 1998 sample were assigned to Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection method that involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first interview, which is primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by CATI facilities in Hagerstown, MD and Tucson, AZ.

#### Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1990 census.

The initial 1990 design consisted of 93 SR PSUs and 152 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. A sample reduction was done in October of 1996, reducing the number of NSR PSUs by 42. So, the current NCVS sample consists of 110 NSR PSUs. The NCVS sample design continued use of both 1980- and 1990-based samples through 1997. Beginning in 1998 only the 1990-based sample remains.

In the second stage of sampling, each selected stratification PSU is divided into four nonoverlapping frames (unit, area, permit, and group quarter) from which the NCVS independently selects its sample. From each selected stratification PSU, clusters of approximately four housing units or housing unit equivalents are selected from each frame. For the unit and group quarter frames, addresses come from the 1990 census files. For the permit frame, addresses come from building permit data obtained from building permit offices. For the area frame, sample blocks come from the 1990 census files. Then, addresses are listed and sampled in the field.

In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is

interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

For the 1998 survey, approximately 43,000 households and 79,000 persons age 12 and older were interviewed. The response rates were 94.4% of eligible households and 88.8% of eligible individuals.

#### Collection year estimates

Beginning with data for 1996 (and 1995 data printed in selected reports), all NCVS estimates are now based on interviews conducted during the calendar year being estimated. This procedure is referred to as "collection year" reporting. Previously, estimates were based on victimizations occurring during a given calendar year. This procedure is referred to as "data year" reporting. This change in the reporting procedure was undertaken in an effort to expedite the publication of NCVS data. NCVS respondents are interviewed every 6 months and asked to recall any crime incidents that have occurred in the 6 months since the previous interview. For this reason, 6 months of data collection beyond the end of the calendar year were needed to gather information on all incidents occurring during a calendar year. Under the collection year procedure estimates for any given year will include some incidents that actually took place during the previous calendar year, and will exclude some incidents that would have been reported in interviews conducted in the following calendar year.

Data year estimates differ slightly from calendar year estimates. The differences will be greater during periods of changing crime rates and less during periods of stable rates.

#### Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes that the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

## Estimation procedure

Annual collection year estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating four quarterly estimates. The estimation procedure begins with the application of a base weight to the data from each individual interviewed. Readers interested in detailed information on the estimation procedure should consult the original source.

## Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers that has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

A major source of nonsampling error is related to the inability of respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview.

Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure mentioned earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, and errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally match that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90% of all NCVS field representatives are female. Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

## Definitions of terms

**Age**--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

**Aggravated assault**--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

**With injury**--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any unspecified injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

**Threatened with a weapon**--Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

**Annual household income**--The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

**Assault**--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threats to incidents that are nearly fatal.

**Ethnicity**--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

**Head of household**--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying) the household unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

**Hispanic**--Persons who describe themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**Household**--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

**Household burglary**--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has

occurred. The structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

**Completed burglary**--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force, or without force.

**Forcible entry**--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

**Unlawful entry without force**--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

**Attempted forcible entry**--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

**Incident**--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

**Marital status**--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSAs are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSAs are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in

New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSAs are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

**Urban areas**--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area.

**Suburban areas**--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

**Rural areas**--A place not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

**Motor vehicle**--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

**Motor vehicle theft**--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

**Completed motor vehicle theft**--The successful taking of a vehicle by an unauthorized person.

**Attempted motor vehicle theft**--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

**Non-Hispanic**--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

**Nonstranger**--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes that involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

**Offender**--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

**Offense**--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

**Personal crimes**--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse

snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

**Personal crimes of violence**--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.

**Completed violence**--The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults.

**Attempted/threatened violence**--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

**Property crimes**--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

**Purse snatching/pocket picking**--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

**Race**--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

**Rape**--Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

**Rate of victimization**--See "Victimization rate."

**Robbery**--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

**Completed/property taken**--The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

**Completed with injury**--The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

**Completed without injury**--The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

**Attempted to take property**--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

**Attempted without injury**--The attempt to take property from a person by

force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

**Attempted with injury**--The attempt to take property from a person without success, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

**Sexual assault**--A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

**Simple assault**--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

**With minor injury**--An attack without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

**Without injury**--An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

**Stranger**--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

**Tenure**--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

**Theft**--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

**Completed**--To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

**Attempted**--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

**Victim**--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

**Victimization**--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

**Victimization rate**--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

**Victimize**--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 8

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End 1998 Emergency Department Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-11 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1999), pp. 6, 37-41, 45-47. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. For 1998, the sample consisted of 595 eligible hospitals; 471 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. These data yielded an estimated total of 542,544 drug-related episodes and 982,856 drug mentions. The table below details hospital participation in DAWN and the estimates of total drug-related episodes and drug mentions for 1993-98.

	Hospitals		Estimated number of:	
	Number actually providing data	Response rate	Drug-related episodes	Drug mentions
1993	508	74%	460,910	796,762
1994	488	76	518,521	900,317
1995	489	77	513,633	901,206
1996	452	74	514,347	907,561
1997	465	77	527,058	943,937
1998	471	79	542,544	982,856

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the sampling frame were stratified according to several characteristics. First, the sampling frame was divided into the 21 DAWN metropolitan

areas and the remainder of the country (called the National Panel). Hospitals having 80,000 or more annual emergency department visits were assigned to a single stratum for selection with certainty. Then, the remaining hospitals in the 21 metropolitan areas were classified by location--inside or outside the central city--and by whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department and/or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit--whether they had zero, one, or both types of units. Similarly, hospitals in the National Panel were classified by the presence/absence of such units. Total eligible hospitals in the original sample numbered 685.

The number of eligible sample facilities has not remained at the original 685 because some hospitals have closed or become ineligible since the sample was selected. To preserve the integrity of the sample, a sample maintenance procedure was developed to randomly select "newly eligible" hospitals from the AHA each year using the same selection probabilities. This procedure allows the sample to be kept up-to-date and representative of DAWN-eligible hospitals in the coterminous U.S.

The national response rate was 79% in 1998; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the National Panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the nonmedical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency department or medical records staff, is responsible for reviewing medical charts to identify drug abuse episodes, and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency department and meets the following criteria: (1) the patient was treated in the hospital's emergency department; (2) the patient's presenting problem(s) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of when the drug use occurred; (3) the case involved the use of an illegal drug or the use of a legal drug or other chemical substance

contrary to directions; and (4) the patient's reason for taking the substance(s) included one of the following: dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. Each report of a drug abuse episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency department episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug use or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions include cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). DAWN cases do not include accidental ingestion or inhalation of a substance with no intent of abuse, or adverse reactions to prescription or over-the-counter medications taken as prescribed. Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each episode. It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with a reportable substance. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug or substance for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

Estimation procedures

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency department drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. The weights are calculated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four-component

model that considers (1) the base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for nonresponse based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a benchmark correction factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

### Correction of the estimation system

In 1995, a comprehensive review and correction of the DAWN estimation system was completed. The changes have been fully implemented for the 1993 data. Estimates for 1993 reflect those changes as do the data for subsequent years. Most of the errors were due to miscalculation of the weights of hospitals that had undergone organizational changes since they were selected into the sample. Readers should note that estimates presented for years prior to 1993 may not be directly comparable to the estimates for 1993 and subsequent years. (For additional information see U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, ***Drug Abuse Warning Network Annual Emergency Department Data, 1997***, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-9 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), p. 139.)

In 1997 and 1998, an additional review of the DAWN estimation system was undertaken. As a result of this review, the computer programs that compute the weighted estimates were rewritten to make them more accurate and efficient. While the methodology for computing weights did not change, errors were discovered in the prior programs that affected the estimates for 1995 and 1996. The 1995 estimate of total drug-related episodes decreased by less than 1% (from 517,800 to 513,600) while the 1996 estimate increased by 5.5% (from 487,600 to 514,300). These changes are reflected in the 1995 and 1996 data presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK.

### Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors:

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late-reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

### Data limitations

When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of utilizing a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data auditing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondent hospitals are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It also is important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.